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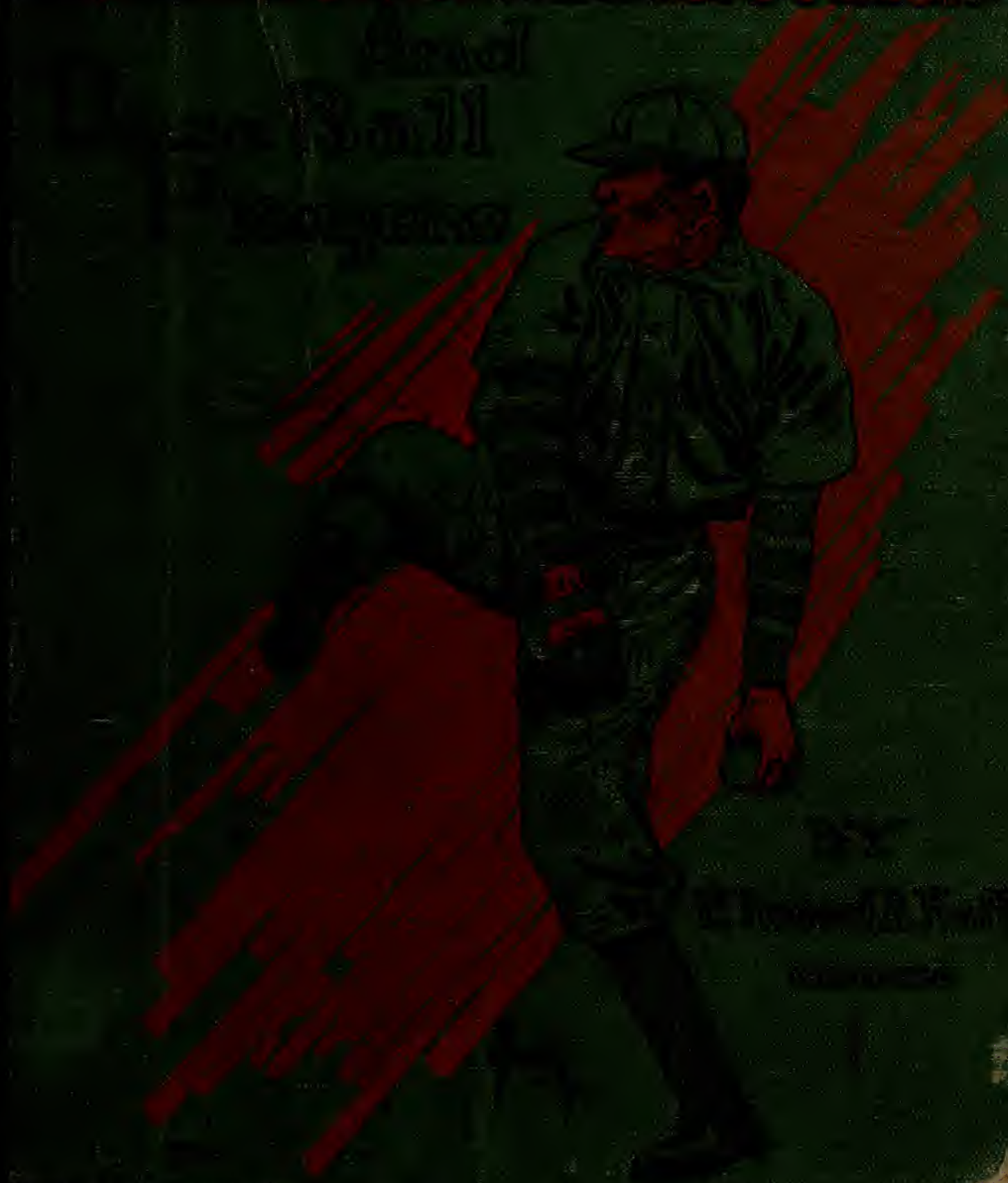
BASE BALL

THE HISTORY OF THE GAME IN AMERICA

By

John B. Ball

Illustrated by



BY
JOHN B. BALL
Illustrated by





BASE **B**ALL

AND

BASE **B**ALL **P**LAYERS

A HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL
GAME OF AMERICA AND IM-
PORTANT EVENTS CONNECTED
THEREWITH FROM ITS ORIGIN
DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY ELWOOD A. ROFF.



CHICAGO

E. A. ROFF, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

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Dedicated
to the Fans of America,
Royal Good Fellows of all Races and Conditions,
whose Enthusiastic Support
Has Helped to
Put Base Ball on its Present High Pedestal.

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A FEW WORDS BY THE COMPILER.

To Base Ball Lovers Everywhere:

Within the covers of this small volume--publication of which was originally set for a date several years in the past--the compiler presents for your consideration a history of the National Game from the viewpoint of one who has watched its progress and enjoyed its exciting contests for a period of more than forty years.

In order to individualize as much as possible the task before him, to be free to treat in his own way the different subjects touched upon and to arrange to suit himself the various other details connected therewith, he purchased a small printing office, set up the book alone by hand, read the proof and worked off the entire edition on a 10x15 Gordon press. As might be expected, sandwiching the book between jobs of an average one-man shop was not productive of speed of the Twentieth Century variety so the delay mentioned in the opening paragraph was the result.

While it is not the intention to have facts above referred to construed as intimating in the least that the work is

any better on that account than books of this nature which have preceded it, or for that matter even as meritorious, it was considered a little out of the ordinary and of sufficient interest to mention in this connection.

Aside, however, from a desire to present in a manner as original as possible his ideas of what a base ball history should be, the writer had in view two objects. First, the preparation of a volume through the mediumship of which the younger generation may become better acquainted with their favorite sport; second, to compile the leading events connected with the game in such form as will serve to interest those older in the pastime in a reminiscent way, or as a reference work to which they may go when memory is at fault concerning base ball matters of the days gone by.

To what extent his effort has been successful is not for him to say. It may be stated, however, that care has been taken to cover the field as fully as possible and it is believed no important event has been overlooked in this respect. Old subject matter has been clothed in new garb and a great variety of other topics introduced that never have appeared before in a similar publication, but as these will be readily observed by the reader as he turns the different pages it is not deemed necessary to allude to them at greater length at this particular time.

In conclusion, it is hoped the game will show the same progressive spirit

in the future that has marked its career in the past, while for those who are behind it with their wealth, the players who demonstrate it to be the greatest of outdoor recreations, the umpire who preserves its dignity, and the fan who makes all possible by swelling the box office revenues, he can find no better sentiment than the expression of old Rip of the Catskill twenty-year slumber legend:

"May you all live long and prosper."

E. A. Roff.

BASE BALL

AND

BASE BALL PLAYERS

PART I.

FROM ORIGIN OF GAME TO FIRST PROFESSIONAL
ASSOCIATION

FROM the most reliable information bearing upon the subject that can be obtained it is safe to assume that what finally developed into what is known as the "National Game" was first played as early as 1825. While the earlier contests bore only little resemblance to the scientific exhibitions witnessed so often at the present day, they served their purpose and paved the way for greater possibilities in the days to come, the result being the establishment of an athletic sport that in all the history of the world never has been surpassed in the intense degree of its popularity or the firmness of its hold upon the affections of an enlightened people.

1825

That the pioneers in the base ball field builded even better than they knew is evidenced by the crowds that attend the contests nowadays and the fact that there is scarce-

ly a town of any considerable size in Uncle Sam's domains where the game is not played.

While the American origin of the game is conceded, there is some dispute as to who conceived first the idea of an elaboration of the pastime. The New York Clipper, generally accepted as authority on sporting subjects—especially so with reference to the earlier history of base ball—gives this credit to Alexander J. Cartwright, who, it claims, also formed the first club and furnished the rules for playing the initial contest. A committee appointed in 1905, as the
 1839 result of a discussion between A. G. Spalding and Henry Chadwick, investigated the subject and declared that the first scheme for placing the game on a higher plane was the work of Abner Doubleday and was launched at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1839. This committee was composed of A. G. Mills, Morgan G. Bulkeley, N. E. Young, A. J. Reach and George Wright, and the report of its finding appeared in Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for 1908. James E. Sullivan was secretary of the committee.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FIRST CLUB

The first regularly organized club was the Knickerbockers of New York City. This was in 1845. At this time also the first code of playing rules was adopted, and soon thereafter grounds were secured at Hoboken, N. J., where the first match game was played on June 19, 1846. In this contest the Knickerbockers lost to an unorganized nine, but they remained in the field and until 1851 had things
 1845 their own way so far as an associated nine was concerned. In that year, however, new clubs began to make their appearance, and in a short time the list had been increased by the addition of the Gothams, Eagles, Empires and Mutuals, who played at Hoboken; the Unions of Morrisania, the Baltics of Harlem and the Atlantics, Putnams, Excelsiors and Eckfords of Brooklyn. Rivalry then became keen.

FIRST CODE OF RULES

The first code of rules, referred to in the preceding paragraph, was adopted by the Knickerbocker Club on Sept.

23, 1845. The regulations, interesting as a matter of history, are as follows:

The bases shall be from "home" to second base, 42 paces; from first to third base, 42 paces, equidistant.

The game to consist of 21 counts or aces, but at the conclusion an equal number of hands must be played.

The ball must be pitched and not thrown for the bat.

A ball knocked outside the range of first or third base is foul.

Three balls being struck at and missed, and the last one caught, is a hand out; if not caught is considered fair and the striker bound to run.

A ball being struck or tipped, and caught either flying or on the first bound, is a hand out.

A player running the bases shall be out if the ball is in the hands of an adversary on the base, as the runner is touched by it before he makes his base, it being understood, however, that in no instance is a ball to be thrown at him.

A player running who shall prevent an adversary from catching or getting the ball before making his base is a hand out.

If two hands are already out a player running home at the time a ball is struck cannot make an ace if the striker is caught out.

Three hands out, all out.

Players must take their strike in regular turn.

No ace or base can be made on a foul strike.

A runner cannot be put out in making one base when a balk is made by the pitcher.

But one base allowed when the ball bounds out of the field when struck.

1845

EARLY PRESS NOTICES

The first newspaper notice concerning base ball appeared in the New York Mercury of May 1, 1853. The first report of a game was published in the same paper about a month later. It was as follows:

BASE BALL—The Gotham and Knickerbocker clubs played a match game on the grounds of the latter at Hoboken on the 5th inst. The Knicker-

1853

bockers won. Gothams, 18 outs, 12 runs; Knickerbockers, 18 outs, 21 runs—21 runs constituting a game.

FOUNDING OF THE NEW YORK CLIPPER

1853 The New York Clipper was founded by the late Frank Queen in 1853. Originally the Clipper included sporting affairs in connection with its dramatic review, but several years ago that feature was discontinued. Mr. Queen, through his paper and by means of prizes offered to those who excelled in the different positions of the game, did much to awaken interest in base ball, and nearly all of the facts concerning the earlier history of the pastime, used so extensively by sporting historians, were collected and arranged by the able corps of writers constituting his editorial staff.

FIRST ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

1858 On Jan. 22, 1857, a convention was held in the city of New York at which a set of regulations was adopted for the government of the game, and on March 10, 1858, the organization effected the previous year developed into the National Association of Base Ball Players. Yearly meetings were provided for that the rules might be revised as the exigencies of the situation demanded. At this time the number of clubs in the association was twenty-four. In 1866 the number had increased to 202, with delegates present at the annual meeting from many more similar organizations.

PIONEER CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES

1858 The first battle for the championship occurred in 1858 between a selected team from the Knickerbockers, Eagles, Gothams and Empires, representing New York, and a picked nine from the Atlantics, Excelsiors, Putnams and Eckfords, acting for the city of Brooklyn. The arrangements provided for three games. New York won the first and third, 22-18 and 29-18, and Brooklyn took the second, 29-8. In 1861 a second match was played between these cities for a silver ball offered by the New York Clipper. The

game was won by Brooklyn by a score of 18 to 6. The rivalry between the teams was intense.

LARGEST SCORES ON RECORD

The greatest number of runs in a single inning between clubs of recognized ability is 26, made by the Atlantics of Brooklyn in a game with the New York Mutuals on Oct. 16, 1861.

The largest number of runs ever made in a single game was on June 6, 1869, in a match between the Niagara club of Buffalo and the Columbias of the same city. The Niagaras won by a score of 299 to 10.

1861

On May 13, 1870, the Chicago team defeated the Bluff City of Memphis, 157 to 1. The score follows:

CHICAGO	O.	R.
Craver, c.....	1	19
McAtee, 1b.....	3	18
Woods, 2b.....	4	18
Meyerle, 3b.....	2	17
Treacy, lf.....	1	19
Cutnbert, rf.....	2	18
Pinkham, p.....	8	15
King, cf.....	2	18
Hodes, ss.....	4	15
Totals.....	27	157
BLUFF CITY	O.	R.
Levy, c.....	4	0
Burke, 1b.....	4	0
Winters, 2b.....	4	0
Watson, 3b.....	4	0
Raff, lf.....	4	0
Motley, rf.....	3	0
Reynolds, p.....	0	0
Garvin, cf.....	1	1
Dukes, ss.....	3	0
Totals.....	27	1

SCORE BY INNINGS

Chicago.....	7	27	14	0	1	25	34	16	33—157
Bluff City.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

The Forest Citys of Cleveland in five innings of a

game played a few days after the Chicago-Memphis contest made 132 runs to 1 by their opponents.

The Atlantics of Brooklyn defeated the Athletics of Philadelphia by a score of 51 to 48 on July 5, 1869. This is the largest professional score known. In 1865-6 the Athletics participated in a number of contests in which their scores were all the way from 101 to 162.

While games of such one-sided character are not witnessed nowadays, double figure scores are not uncommon. Some of the more notable large-score games of recent years follow:

1892—Cleveland, 15; Chicago, 0. Cy. Young pitched for Cleveland and Hutchinson for Chicago.

1895—Lansing (Mich.), 41; Jackson, 8. Lansing got 37 hits to 6 for Jackson and scored twelve runs in the first inning and fourteen in the eighth.

1896—St. Paul, 41; Minneapolis, 8. Seventeen tallies were made by St. Paul in the first inning. Glasscock made eight hits.

1898—New York, 20; Washington, 6. Chicago, 20; Baltimore, 0, seven innings. Boston, 24; Louisville, 4.

1899—Louisville, 25; Washington, 4.

1900—Philadelphia, 19; Boston, 17. In this game Boston secured nine tallies in the ninth inning, causing a tie, but lost the contest in the tenth.

1901—Brooklyn, 15; Cincinnati, 6.

1903—New York, 20; Brooklyn, 2.

1906—American League: Boston, 19; Washington, 2. Washington, 17; Boston, 3. New York, 20; Washington, 0. National League: Chicago, 19; New York, 0; Cincinnati, 12; St. Louis, 0.

1907—American League: Chicago, 15; New York, 0. Boston, 14; Cleveland, 1. Chicago, 16; Washington, 2. Washington, 16; New York, 5. National League: Pittsburgh, 20; New York, 5.

1908—American League: Detroit, 18; Washington, 1. Detroit, 21; Athletics, 2. Cleveland, 16; New York, 1. Chicago, 12; New York, 0. National League: New York,

BASE BALL AND BASE BALL PLAYERS. 7

14; Philadelphia, 2. Chicago, 14; Boston, 0. Boston, 14; Philadelphia, 5.

1909—American League: Detroit, 10; Chicago, 2. Detroit, 11; New York, 4. New York, 17; Washington, 0.

1910—American League: Washington, 12; Boston, 4. Boston, 17; Cleveland, 5. New York, 19; St. Louis, 2. Philadelphia, 18; Cleveland, 3. National League: Philadelphia, 18; Pittsburg, 0. Philadelphia, 12; Brooklyn, 0. Boston, 20; Philadelphia, 7.

1911—American League: Chicago, 20; Washington, 6. Philadelphia, 17; St. Louis, 13. Cleveland, 20; New York, 9. National League: Philadelphia, 21; Cincinnati, 5. Cincinnati, 26; Boston, 3.

1912—Cincinnati, 10; Chicago, 6. Columbus, 11; Kansas City, 4.

LONGEST AND SHORTEST GAMES

In a game played on July 30, 1862, the Unions of Morrisania and the Eckfords took four hours to secure twelve runs, while in 1868 two clubs at Carrollton, Ky., struggled from 10 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening and only finished seven innings.

1862

Forty-seven minutes were used by Dayton and Iron-ton clubs in playing a nine inning game on Sept. 19, 1884.

Atlanta and Shreveport finished a full game in forty-four minutes in September, 1904. This was the record.

MANUFACTURE OF BASE BALLS

With the closing of the civil war the game grew in favor with the people. Clubs began to spring up all over the country. As a result there was an increased demand for balls, which up to this time had not been constructed as scientifically as desired, and to meet this demand a small factory was started in 1865 and thrived so well that in a short time others were established and soon the manufacture of base balls became an important industry. Harvey Ross, John Van Horn and E. L. Horsman, all of the metropolis, were among the pioneer ball makers.

1865

BASE BALL ON SKATES

The first game of base ball on skates was played at

Hoboken, N. J., Jan. 16, 1865. The contesting clubs were the Atlantics and the Gothams and the latter team was winner by 39 to 19. A large crowd saw the battle for supremacy between these rival organizations. A number of games on ice followed this initial performance, but the sport in this form never became popular.

CUMMINGS INTRODUCES CURVE PITCHING

1865 The first curve ball was pitched by William A. Cummings in 1865, but it was not until two years later, in a game between the Excelsior and Harvard teams on Jarvis field, that the new style of delivery was recognized. Mr. Cummings' own story of his invention, written especially for this book, will be found in the Appendix to this volume.

What is known as the "spit" ball has been used with much success since 1903. There are several claimants to the honor of being its originator.

FIRST EXTENDED TOUR OF BALL PLAYERS

1867 On July 11, 1867, the National Base Ball Club of Washington, D. C., started on a tour of the west and before returning played ten games with the best teams to be found at that time and won nine. This was the first extended trip of a base ball organization. The Nationals were employes of the Treasury office and the expense of the journey, amounting to nearly \$3,000, was borne by the club, no admission fee being charged to any of the contests. Games were played at Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago and other points, and all of the local teams were defeated except the Forest City nine of Rockford, Ill., which won a game played at Chicago by a score of 29 to 23.

The Excelsiors of Chicago, claiming to be champions of the west, were beaten by the Nationals 49 to 4, and the St. Louis Unions fell before the mighty Williams and his associates by a score of 113 to 26. The Westerns of Indianapolis fared but little better, being beaten 106 to 21. Williams, the pitcher for the National team, was one of the swiftest and most versatile of the old-time hurlers,

and during his career many stories were in circulation regarding his prowess.

FOREST CITYS	O.	R.
Addy, 2b.....	2	4
King, c.....	2	4
Stearns, 1b.....	3	4
Spalding, p.....	3	4
Barker, cf.....	2	4
Wheeler, lf.....	3	4
Buckman, 3b.....	5	1
Lightheart, rf.....	6	1
Barnes, ss.....	1	3
Totals.....	27	29

NATIONALS	O.	R.
Parker, lf.....	3	1
Williams, p.....	4	3
Wright, 2b.....	2	3
Fox, 3b.....	3	3
Studley, rf.....	2	4
Fletcher, 1b.....	2	2
Smith, cf.....	3	3
Berthrong, c.....	3	3
Norton, ss.....	5	1
Totals.....	27	23

1867

133
3
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SCORE BY INNINGS

Forest Citys.....	2	8	5	0	1	8	0	1	4-29
Nationals.....	3	5	0	3	0	7	3	0	2-23

SUMMARY

Fly catches—Forest Citys, 4; Nationals, 12.
 Out on fouls—Forest Citys, 9; Nationals, 3.
 Umpire—Dietrich of Bloomington.
 Scorers—Burns and Munson.

HATFIELD MAKES THROWING RECORD

At Cincinnati in July, 1868, John Hatfield made the first attempt to establish a record for long distance throwing. He threw a base ball six times, his best effort being on the third trial, when 132 yards was measured. At a base ball tournament held at Brooklyn in October, 1872, Hatfield carried off the honors with a throw of 133 yards,

1868

1 foot, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which stood for many years. Others who made throws at that time were: Leonard, 119 yards, 1 foot, 10 inches; George Wright, 117 yards, 1 foot, 1 inch; Boyd, 115 yards, 1 foot, 6 inches; Fisler, 112 yards, 6 inches; Anson, 110 yards, 6 inches.

On Sept. 9, 1882, E. N. Williamson, in a throw for the record, cleared 132 yards, 1 foot.

Edward Crane of Boston claimed to have thrown a ball 139 yards in July, 1881, and Hans Wagner, then playing with Louisville, is said to have beaten Hatfield's record by three feet and one-half inch at a contest in the Kentucky city for the benefit of the Louisville club in 1898. Neither of these performances is properly attested and they do not count as records.

THE DAWNING OF PROFESSIONALISM

1868

When the National Association of Base Ball Players assembled for its annual session in 1868 it had to deal with a serious state of affairs. For ten years it had ministered to the wants and guarded the interests of the amateur to the best of its ability, and up to within a year or two of the gathering of the convention just referred to had encountered little if any opposition in the administration of its official duties. About that time, however, a strong tendency toward professionalism was noticed. Rivalry between the various clubs had grown to such an extent that every effort was made to strengthen individual teams, and, when it could not be done in any other way, salaries were paid in spite of the known illegality of such action. Efforts to put a stop to the practice failed.

So the Association determined to take prompt action in the matter. The meeting was a lively one. The subject was discussed at great length and it was finally decided to divide the players into two classes, amateur and professional. Action to this effect was taken and the convention adjourned with the firm conviction that it had settled the difficulty for all time to come. To what extent it succeeded events which will be referred to later on in this

volume will determine.

GOLD BALL AS A PRIZE TO PLAYERS

In 1868 the Athletics won the championship and received as a prize for their efforts a gold ball offered by the New York Clipper. Medals for individual excellence also were given by the proprietor of that paper and these were won as follows: McBride, pitcher, Athletics; Radcliff, catcher, Athletics; Fisler, first base, Athletics; Reach, second base, Athletics; George Wright, short stop, Unions of Morrisania; Sensitivefer, center field, Athletics; Waterman, third base, Cincinnati; Hatfield, left field, Cincinnati; Johnson, right field, Cincinnati.

1868

FIRST PROFESSIONAL CLUB

The first professional base ball club was the Cincinnati Red Stockings, organized by Harry Wright in 1868. It was composed of the following players:

Douglass Allison.....c	Harry Wright.....cf
Asa Brainard.....p	George Wright.....ss
Charles Gould.....1b	A. J. Leonard.....lf
C. J. Sweasy.....2b	C. A. McVey..... rf
Waterman .....3b	Hurley..... sub.

The salary list of this organization footed \$9,400, and of this sum the Wrights received \$3,600. The highest paid to any of the other players was \$800.

RECORD BREAKING TOUR OF RED STOCKINGS

In 1869 Harry Wright took his team of ball players for a tour of the country and accomplished the wonderful feat of winning fifty-six games and losing none. One tie game was played. All of the best teams in the east and west were met and a total of 2,389 runs scored to 574 for the opposing nines. The remarkable success of the touring ball tossers spread to all parts of the country and large crowds assembled to witness the contests. Cards about the size of the present postal, containing a picture of the team, found a ready sale. In the trip through the east a game with the New York Mutuals is especially worthy of mention on account of the score, 4 to 2, not alone close but also

1869

phenomenally low for that period of the game. It is given in full below:

RED STOCKINGS	O.	R.	B.	T.
G. Wright, ss.....	4	1	1	2
Gould, 1b.....	4	0	0	0
Waterman, 3b.....	2	1	0	0
Allison, c.....	2	0	2	2
H. Wright, cf.....	4	0	0	0
Leonard, lf.....	3	0	0	0
Brainard, p.....	3	1	0	0
Sweasy, 2b.....	2	1	2	4
McVey, rf.....	3	0	1	2
Totals.....	27	4	6	10

MUTUALS	O.	R.	B.	T.
C. Hunt, lf.....	4	0	0	0
Hatfield, 2b.....	4	0	0	0
E. Mills, 1b.....	2	0	3	3
R. Hunt, cf.....	2	1	1	1
Swandell, 3b.....	2	0	1	1
C. Mills, c.....	4	0	1	1
Eggler, ss.....	3	0	1	1
Wolters, p.....	3	0	0	0
McMahon, rf.....	3	1	1	2
Totals.....	27	2	8	9

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Red Stockings.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
Mutuals.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2

SUMMARY

Fly catches—Red Stockings: G. Wright, Allison 2, Sweasy, McVey; total, 5. Mutuals: C. Hunt, Hatfield 4, E. Mills, R. Hunt 5, Swandell 2, E. Mills 2, Eggler, Wolters; total 17.

Foul bound catches—Red Stockings: Allison. Mutuals: C. Mills 3, C. Hunt; total 4.

Umpire—Walker.

Scorers—McCarthy and Hurley.

Time of game—2:00.

Of the western teams the Forest Citys of Rockford gave the visitors a bad scare. Three games were played—one of them at Rockford, one at Cincinnati and the

third in Chicago. The first was won by Harry Wright's men by 34 to 13, the second was in favor of the Rockford boys up to the last half of the ninth inning, when the Reds got three men across the plate and won by 15 to 14, and the last resulted in a victory for Cincinnati by a score of 53 to 32. The Reds made 19 runs in the sixth inning of the concluding contest.

ORGANIZATION OF CHICAGO WHITE STOCKINGS

In 1870 the Chicago White Stockings made their appearance in the arena of professional base ball. According to eastern newspapers of that period the express purpose of organizing the nine was to humble the Cincinnati Red Stockings, who had created so much of a sensation the year before. The club was launched at a total cost of \$20,000. The team made a trip south before the regular season opened, defeating every nine it met, and on their return home the boys were given a great reception and soon thereafter started on a tour of the east. The first game played was on July 5 with the Atlantics of Brooklyn. A great crowd turned out to see the contest, which, much to the surprise of all concerned, resulted in an easy victory for the home team, the score being 30 to 20. The fans of the western city were stunned by the defeat. Finally, an explanation for the distressing occurrence was found in the fact that a different kind of ball from that with which the Chicagos had been accustomed to playing was used on this particular occasion. Therefore wrath was smothered for the time being. However, when the New York Mutuals, a few days later, repeated the performance of the Atlantics, defeating the white-hosed athletes 13 to 4, the storm broke afresh. Ridicule and invective were worked overtime. It was a field day for humorists, and the "funny man" of the Cleveland Herald remarked that "The Chicago White Stockings were sired by Tom Foley in the winter of 1869 and d—d by everybody in the summer of 1870."

1870

Later in the season, when the Chicagos met and defeated the Cincinnati, the fulsome flattery following the

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victory was as marked as had been the abuse in the other cases. The record for the season's play showed the White Stockings won 62 games and lost 7.

Score of White Stockings-Atlantics game:

1870

WHITE STOCKINGS	O	R.	B.	T.
King, 1b.....	3	1	2	5
Hodes, ss.....	4	2	1	3
Wood, 2b.....	3	3	2	2
Cuthbert, rf.....	4	2	2	3
Flynn, lf.....	5	0	1	1
Treacy, cf.....	2	4	2	8
Meyerle, 3b.....	2	3	3	6
Craver, c.....	2	3	2	4
Pinkham, p.....	2	2	2	6
Totals.....	27	20	17	38
ATLANTICS	O.	R.	B.	T.
Pearce, c.....	2	5	5	7
Smith, 3b.....	4	3	3	4
Start, 1b.....	3	4	4	4
Chapman, lf.....	3	5	5	2
Ferguson, ss.....	1	5	6	17
Zettlein, p.....	2	3	4	4
Hall, cf.....	3	2	3	6
Pike, 2b.....	5	2	3	3
McDonald, rf.....	4	1	0	0
Totals.....	27	30	33	47

SCORE BY INNINGS

White Stockings.	0	1	3	1	6	0	1	5	3-20
Atlantics.....	5	5	0	6	3	2	5	2	2-30

SUMMARY

Home runs—Ferguson 3, Treacy 2, Meyerle and Pinkham.

Umpire—Grumm.

Scorers—Thatcher and Smith.

Time---2:35.

ORIGIN OF "CHICAGO" AS SHUT OUT TERM

In July, 1870, the Mutuels of New York made a trip west and on the 23d of that month defeated the Chicago White Stockings 9 to 0. The game was played at Dexter Park. On the return of the Mutuels it was stated that they

had "Chicagoed the Chicagos," and for years thereafter the term was used almost exclusively in describing a shut-out contest. A Cleveland artist brought out a cartoon in which a solemn looking goose, with white stockings, stood gazing at a nest labelled "Dexter Park," in which nine eggs reposed. The whole was artistically whitewashed. The cartoon had widespread circulation. Score of game:

MUTUALS	O.	R.	B.	T.
Hatfield, ss.....	4	1	1	1
Eggler, cf.....	3	3	1	1
Patterson, lf.....	4	1	1	1
Nelson, 3b.....	1	1	2	2
E. Mills, 1b.....	4	0	0	0
Martin, rf.....	3	0	0	0
C. Mills, c.....	4	0	0	0
Wolters, p.....	1	2	2	4
Swandell, 2b.....	3	1	1	1
Totals.....	27	9	8	10

1870

WHITE STOCKINGS	O.	R.	B.	T.
McAtee, 1b.....	4	0	0	0
Hodes, ss.....	3	0	0	0
Wood, 2b.....	2	0	0	0
Cuthbert, c.....	3	0	1	1
Flynn, cf.....	2	0	1	1
Treacy, lf.....	4	0	0	0
Meyerle, 3b.....	3	0	1	1
Craver, rf.....	3	0	0	0
Burns, p.....	3	0	0	0
Totals.....	27	0	3	3

SCORE BY INNINGS

Mutuals1 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 2-9
 White Stockings.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0

SUMMARY

Umpire—Bouse.
 Scorers—Thatcher and Dongan.
 Time - 2:10.

PIONEER GAME IN SWITZERLAND

A game of base ball was played in Zurich, Switzer-

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land, in 1870 between an All Swiss team and foreigners living in the city. The foreigners were unable to secure more than eight men, but won the contest. The score:

FOREIGNERS	O.	R.
Brentano, p.....	4	3
Bethlen, 1b.....	3	4
Brettlaner, ss.....	4	3
Gonsirouski, 2b.....	2	2
Fischer, 3b.....	5	2
Fritz, c.....	4	1
Miller, lf.....	2	3
Schoch, rf.....	3	2
Totals.....	27	20
ALL SWISS	O.	R.
Schroeter, c.....	3	3
L. Bodenehr, 3b.....	3	2
Reinacher, 2b.....	3	2
Wyss, p.....	4	2
Godecker, rf.....	3	2
Escher, cf.....	3	2
E. Bodenehr, ss.....	3	2
Hoffman, 1b.....	1	3
Wanner, lf.....	4	1
Totals.....	27	19

1870

SCORE BY INNINGS

Foreigners.....	1	0	2	5	1	1	3	3	4—20
All Swiss.....	8	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—19

SUMMARY

Umpire—Forbes.
Time---2:15.

NEW ORLEANS CLUB ON TRIP NORTH

In the summer of 1870 the Lone Star Club of New Orleans made a trip north and met a number of amateur and professional teams. Among the cities visited were Memphis, St. Louis, Springfield, Ill., Chicago and Rockford. The tour was fairly successful, the crowds turning out to witness the contests being of goodly proportions and disposed to give the visiting players the full measure of credit

due them. The worst defeat sustained by the southerners was at Chicago on Aug. 4, when they were beaten by the White Stockings 42 to 8. The score of this contest, which follows, gives further details:

WHITE STOCKINGS	O.	R.	B.	T.
McAtee, 1b.....	4	4	3	4
Wood, 2b.....	2	6	5	11
Cuthbert, cf.....	5	3	4	6
Flynn, 3b.....	3	5	4	4
Treacy, lf.....	1	7	3	4
Meyerle, p.....	3	5	4	6
Craver, c.....	5	3	2	4
Keerl, ss.....	1	5	5	7
Burns, rf.....	3	4	4	5
Totals.....	27	42	34	51

LONE STARS	O.	R.	B.	T.
Johnson, 2b.....	4	1	2	2
Schwartz, 1b.....	4	1	0	0
Condon, p.....	4	0	0	0
Waterman, ss.....	2	1	0	0
Scott, lf.....	2	0	3	3
Carson, cf.....	3	1	1	1
Thebault, c.....	3	1	0	0
Tracy, rf.....	1	3	1	3
Mahen, 3b.....	4	0	1	1
Totals.....	27	8	8	10

1870

SCORE BY INNINGS.

White Stockings.....	18	1	0	6	2	5	3	0	7—42
Lone Stars.....	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—8

HARVARD PLAYERS ON A TOUR

The Harvard base ball team made a tour of the principal cities of the United States in 1870 and played twenty-five games with the best clubs in the field at that period. Of this number the college boys won twenty. It was the first trip of a ball team representing an educational institution, and naturally interest was at a high point, the crowds pres-

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ent being large and more than ordinarily enthusiastic. The complete schedule of games played follows:

DATE	OPPONENTS	HAR.	OP.
July 4...	Yale.....	24	22
" 5...	Rose Hill.....	17	2
" 7...	Haymakers.....	9	0
" 8...	Utica	31	23
" 11...	Eckfords, Syracuse.....	30	7
" 12...	Ontarios, Oswego.....	33	6
" 13...	Niagaras, Buffalo.....	28	14
" 14...	Niagaras, Lockport.....	62	4
" 15...	Forest Citys, Cleveland.....	9	14
" 16...	Forest Citys, Cleveland.....	15	7
" 18...	Red Stockings, Cincinnati.....	17	20
" 20...	Mutuals, New York.....	15	22
" 22...	Eagles, Louisville.....	57	14
" 26...	Chicago	11	6
" 27...	Cream Citys, Milwaukee.....	41	15
" 28...	Amateurs, Chicago.....	45	11
" 30...	Indianapolis.....	45	9
Aug. 3...	Olympics, Washington.....	9	0
" 4...	Nationals, Washington.....	39	13
" 5...	Marylands, Baltimore.....	44	11
" 6...	Pastimes, Baltimore.....	30	11
" 8...	Intrepids, Philadelphia	33	11
" 10...	Athletics, Philadelphia	9	27
" 11...	Stars, Brooklyn.....	12	6
" 12...	Atlantics, Brooklyn.	4	13

1870

DEFEAT OF RED STOCKINGS---DISBAND LATER

In 1870 occurred the defeat of the Cincinnati team, after having won 108 straight contests. Several clubs made the Reds bow in submission, the Atlantics being the first to accomplish the hitherto impossible feat. They won an eleven inning contest by a score of 8 to 7, after Capt. Harry Wright had rejected a proposal of Capt. Ferguson to call the game a draw at the end of the ninth inning. Believing a draw would be agreed to, the Atlantics had gone to their club house, the umpire started home and the spectators were dispersing. Players and arbiter were notified and the game resumed. George Wright, according to the scribes of that day, perpetrated a "sharp trick" by dropping a fly ball in order to make a double play. The game was played on June 14. Crowds watched the bulletins in Cincinnati.

At the close of the season the Cincinnati team dis-

banded, the action of the officials being somewhat of a surprise. Score of the Reds' first defeat:

ATLANTICS	O.	R.	B.	T.
Pearce, ss.....	3	2	2	2
Smith, 3b.....	3	2	2	4
Start, 1b.....	3	3	3	5
Chapman, lf.....	4	0	0	0
Ferguson, c.....	3	1	2	2
Zettlein, p.....	5	0	1	1
Hall, cf.....	4	0	0	0
Pike, 2b.....	4	0	1	1
McDonald, rf.....	4	0	2	2
Totals.....	33	8	13	17

RED STOCKINGS	O.	R.	B.	T.
G. Wright, ss.....	2	2	2	2
Gould, 1b.....	6	0	0	0
Waterman, 3b.....	4	0	2	2
Allison, c.....	2	1	2	2
H. Wright, cf.....	4	0	1	1
Leonard, lf.....	5	0	0	0
Brainard, p.....	3	2	2	3
Sweasy, 2b.....	2	2	2	2
McVey rf.....	5	0	0	0
Totals.....	33	7	11	12

1870

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Atlantics.....0 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 0 3—8
 Red Stockings...2 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2—7

SUMMARY

Double plays—Atlantics, 3; Red Stockings, 4.
 Fly catches—Atlantics, 19; Red Stockings, 15.
 Passed balls—Ferguson.
 First base on errors—Atlantics, 4; Red Stockings, 5.
 Scorers—Atwater and Rives.
 Time—2:30.

HARRY WRIGHT ON DISBANDING OF REDS

In connection with the disbanding of the Red Stockings, Harry Wright was interviewed as follows:

“What do the Red Stockings propse for next season?”

“I hear Brainard, Sweasy and Waterman will leave

for Washington, D. C., where a new club is to be formed. They seem anxious there to secure as many of our old nine as possible and offered George \$3,000 for next year."

"When did you first hear that your officers intended to hire no one for next season?"

"I heard nothing of it whatever until I read the announcement in the morning paper."

"Can you explain the cause?"

"Well, my impression is that they thought salaries too high, and that the public would not support a second class nine."

"To how many of the old nine did the officers make definite proposal for next year?"

1870

"Only two. They offered Gould \$1,000 for next season, but he declined it, saying he could do better. The officers offered \$1,000 to McVey to play catcher next year. He accepted, but afterward assented to having his contract cancelled. Dean was also engaged, but followed the example of McVey. No definite proposal was made to Waterman, Allison, Brainard, Leonard, Sweasy, George or myself."

"How many of the old nine would have remained on reasonable terms?"

"All but brother George. He has a chance to enter the new club at Boston and also to embark in business there."

"When did you come to Cincinnati?"

"In 1866. I came to take charge of a cricket club in this city."

"When did the Cincinnati base ball club originate?"

"That same year. We cricketers permitted a few lawyers and others calling themselves the Cincinnati Base Ball Club to play on our grounds and that was the starting of the team."

"Would it not have been a good idea for the officers of the Red Stockings to have let you train up a new club for next year?"

"They made no such proposal to me and I was never called into consultation. I know of a great many young

men I think would make good players, but of course they might turn out all right and they might not."

"Could you not strengthen the club?"

"Yes. But I was given no intimation that my services would be needed in any capacity for next year, though I called frequently on the officers. Sweasy says that because some of the players demanded more money they 'chucked us all overboard.' "

WRIGHT ORGANIZES BOSTON TEAM

When the contract between Harry Wright and the Cincinnati management expired on Dec. 1, 1870, the former leader of the famous Red Stockings accepted an engagement to manage a team which it was contemplated to have in Boston the following season. The first important step taken by Mr. Wright in connection with his new position was a trip to Chicago for the purpose of making contracts with A. G. Spalding and Ross Barnes of the Rockford club. This he had little difficulty in doing. These noted players, with McVey, Leonard and Gould, who had joined hands with the Wright brothers when they left Cincinnati, made up a combination of base ball ability of most formidable character and left little else to be done in the way of completing the organization. This was successfully carried out and on Jan. 20, 1871, the team formally was placed in the field for championship honors in the National Professional Association to be organized in March that year.

1871

This team, which was regarded by many as the strongest ever organized up to that time, was changed very little in the five years the National Professional Association was in existence. It was made up as follows: McVey, c; Spalding, p; Gould, 1b; Barnes, 2b; Shafer, 3b; George Wright, ss; Leonard, lf; Harry Wright, cf; Rogers, rf; Birdsall and Ryan, substitutes.

The firmness of the foundation upon which the club was built could not be illustrated better than by the fact that Boston has been represented in professional base ball ever since. The championship the first year of the National

Professional Association was won by the Athletics; the other four by Boston.

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION FORMED

1871 On March 17, 1871, a convention was held in New York City and the National Association of Professional Base Ball Players organized. The progress of the game was too swift for the old amateur association and it was abandoned. James W. Kerns, of the Athletic club of Philadelphia, was elected president of the new organization, N. E. Young, of the Olympic club of Washington, D. C., secretary, and J. W. Scofield of Troy treasurer. A championship title and streamer were provided for.

The following teams were entered in the first race for the pennant: Boston, Chicago, Athletics, Mutuels, Olympics, Haymakers of Troy, Kekiongas of Fort Wayne, Forest Citys of Rockford and Forest Citys of Cleveland.

P A R T I I .

FROM FIRST PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION TO THE REVOLT OF THE PLAYERS

THE season of the new professional association opened on May 5, 1871, at Fort Wayne, Ind., with a game between the Kekiongas of that city and the Forest Citys of Cleveland. It was an event of more than ordinary importance. Not only did it mark the inauguration of championship contests under the supervision of a regularly constituted professional organization, but it laid the foundation for future associations of more elaborate character. These followed in the course of time and the present high standard of the game is the result.

1871

The attendance at the contest was not as large as anticipated, but the greatest interest was manifested, local fans being very enthusiastic and hopeful of the success of their team. The game was close and exciting throughout. Both Matthews and Pratt pitched effectively, J. White being the only Clevelander to gauge the delivery of the Fort Wayne twirler. The local newspapers characterized it as the "Greatest game ever played in this country," and to

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what extent this estimate may be true the score below will show to a certain extent:

KEKIONGAS	O.	R.	B.	T.
Williams, 3b	4	0	0	0
Matthews, p	4	0	0	0
Faran, 1b	2	0	1	1
Goldsmith, ss	3	0	0	0
Lennan, c	2	1	2	2
Carey, 2b.	2	0	0	0
Mencher, lf	3	0	0	0
McDermott, cf	2	0	1	1
Kelly, rf	2	1	1	1
Totals.	*24	2	5	5

FOREST CITYS	O.	R.	B.	T.
J. White, c	3	0	3	3
Kimball, cf	4	0	0	0
Pabor, rf	3	0	0	0
Allison, lf	3	0	0	0
E. White, 2b	3	0	0	0
Pratt, p	2	0	0	0
Sutton, 3b	3	0	0	0
Carleton, 1b	3	0	0	0
Bass, ss	3	0	0	0
Totals.	27	0	3	3

*Storm stopped game as Kekiongas were going to bat in the ninth inning.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Kekiongas.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	*—2
Forest Citys.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

SUMMARY

Errors—Kekiongas, 3.
Fly catches—Kekiongas, 13; Forest Citys, 17.
Passed balls—Lennan, 2; White, 1.
Scorers—Johnson and Rockhill.
Umpire—J. L. Boake, Cincinnati.
Time—2:00.

AN'SON'S FIRST PROFESSIONAL GAME

On May 7, 1871, A. C. Anson made his first professional appearance, with the Forest Citys of Rockford, Ill.

BASE BALL AND BASE BALL PLAYERS. 25

The Forest City club of Cleveland was the opposing nine. At the last moment Hastings, the regular catcher, informed the Rockford management that he would not be able to fill the position on that occasion and he was sent to center field and Anson put behind the bat. The visitors won, 12 to 4. One thousand persons witnessed the game. Score:

ROCKFORD	O.	R.	B.	T.
Mack, 1b.....	3	1	1	1
Addy, 2b.....	3	0	1	1
Fisher, p.....	4	0	0	0
Hastings, cf.....	3	0	0	0
Ham, 3b.....	3	1	0	0
Anson, c.....	3	0	1	2
Sager, ss.....	3	1	1	1
Bird, lf.....	2	1	2	3
Stires, rf.....	3	0	1	3
Totals.....	27	4	7	11

FOREST CITYS	O.	R.	B.	T.
J. White, c.....	4	0	1	1
Kimball, 2b.....	5	1	0	0
Pabor, lf.....	6	0	0	0
Allison, cf.....	2	2	1	1
E. White, rf.....	2	1	1	1
Pratt, p.....	2	3	2	4
Sutton, 3b.....	2	3	2	2
Carleton, 1b.....	3	2	1	2
Bass, ss.....	1	0	3	3
Totals.....	27	12	11	14

1871

SUMMARY

Errors--Rockford, 15; Forest Citys, 8.
Passed balls--Anson, 3; White, 5.

CLINTON HUMILIATES CHICAGO

The Active Base Ball Club of Clinton, Iowa, paid a visit to Chicago on June 27, 1871, and defeated the White Stockings by a score of 8 to 5. The Iowa club came with only a local reputation, and it was looked upon as a certainty that the Chicagos would win. As a result there was only a small crowd to witness the contest. The outcome was a big

surprise, however, for the "country" lads, as they had been termed previous to the game, put up an article of ball they had not been considered capable of. The score:

WHITE STOCKINGS	O.	R.	B.	T.
McAtee, 1b.....	4	0	1	1
King, cf.....	5	0	0	0
Hodes, c.....	3	0	0	0
Wood, 2b.....	2	1	3	3
Simmons, rf.....	4	0	0	0
Treacy, lf.....	4	0	0	0
Duffy, ss.....	1	2	1	1
Pinkham, 3b.....	3	1	1	1
Zettlein, p.....	1	1	2	2
Totals	27	5	8	8

1871

ACTIVES	O.	R.	B.	T.
Lapham, 1b.....	5	0	0	0
Haskin, lf.....	2	1	3	4
Jones, cf.....	2	3	2	2
Keerl, 2b.....	1	2	3	3
Sangler, rf.....	5	0	0	0
Maigne, 3b.....	3	0	1	1
Sawyer, p.....	3	0	0	0
Foley, c.....	4	0	0	0
Brannock, ss.....	2	2	2	3
Totals.....	27	8	11	13

SCORE BY INNINGS

White Stockings.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—5
Actives.....	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2—8

SUMMARY

Left on bases—White Stockings, 8; Actives, 6.
 Passed balls—Hodes, 3; Foley, 1.
 Bases on balls—White Stockings, 2.
 Bases on errors—White Stockings, 2; Actives, 4.
 Time—1:50.
 Umpire—Joseph Wheelock, McVicker club.

The Chicago Times, in speaking of the game, had this to say:

At the conclusion of the game Capt. Wood, in discussing the contest with officials of the Chicago

club, explained that it was the Kelly ball that did it. Thacher suggested that they arrange another game. Various suggestions were made, but none could offer a specific for that ever-haunting memory of defeat. All mourned in a common cause, but Capt. Wood probably felt the sting more severely than any other. It is probable this last misfortune, the most humiliating of all, will be of benefit to the club as well as to the managers. It had already been decided to make a change in the nine. Now it is asserted positively by the president that there will be a change. Perhaps the best method of reorganizing would be to trade off the nine en masse for the Clinton club. But the trade could hardly be effected. At least, Clinton people are too sharp to trade off a lively amateur organization for nine professional sticks.

1871

ATHLETICS WIN FIRST PROFESSIONAL PENNANT

The first championship season of the National Professional Association closed with the Athletics as winners of the pennant. Boston was a close second. The Kekiongas and the Rockfords were the tail-enders, the Fort Wayne club leading the Illinois boys by one game. Result:

Clubs	Won	Lost
Athletics.....	22	7
Boston.....	22	10
Chicago.....	20	9
Mutuals.....	17	18
Olympics.....	16	15
Haymakers.....	15	15
Cleveland.....	10	19
Kekiongas.....	7	21
Rockford.....	6	21

1871

Members composing winning team: McBride, p; Malone, c; Fisler, 1b; Reach, 2b; Meyerle, 3b; Radcliffe, ss; Cuthbert, lf; Sensitivefer, cf; Heubel, rf; Bechtel, rf; Tom Pratt, sub.

SECOND PENNANT TO BOSTON

There were eleven contestants for championship honors in 1872 and great interest was manifested. Boston was the winner. The Athletics, champions of the previous season, finished fourth, being beaten out by Baltimore and the Mutuals. The Nationals failed to win a single game.

1872

28 BASE BALL AND BASE BALL PLAYERS.

The Chicago club was wiped out by the fire of 1871 and was, therefore, not a member of the association this year. Following is the record:

	Clubs	Won	Lost
1872	Boston.....	39	8
	Baltimore.....	34	19
	Mutuals.....	34	20
	Athletics.....	30	14
	Troy.....	15	10
	Atlantics.....	8	27
	Cleveland.....	6	15
	Mansfield.....	5	19
	Eckfords.....	3	26
	Olympics.....	2	7
	Nationals.....	0	11

The winning team was as follows: Spalding, p; C. McVey, c; C. Gould, 1b; Barnes, 2b; Schafer, 3b; George Wright, ss; Leonard, lf; H. Wright, cf; F. Rogers, rf; D. Birdsall, substitute.

Pitchers were allowed to use the underhand throw this year.

BOSTON AGAIN WINS PENNANT

There were nine clubs fighting for the championship in 1873. Boston was again winner. The record:

	Clubs	Won	Lost
1873	Boston.....	43	16
	Philadelphia.....	36	17
	Baltimore.....	33	22
	Mutuals.....	29	24
	Athletics.....	28	23
	Atlantics.....	17	37
	Washington.....	8	31
	Resolutes.....	2	21
	Maryland.....	0	5

The winning team was composed of: Spalding, p; J. White, c; Manning, 1b; Barnes, 2b; Schafer, 3b; George Wright, ss; Leonard, lf; H. Wright, cf; J. O'Rourke, rf and 1b; Addy, rf; Birdsall, substitute.

FIRST GAME OF BASE BALL IN ENGLAND

The first game of base ball in England was played on Feb. 27, 1874. A. G. Spalding was in London at that time arranging for a visit to England by the Boston and Athletic teams later in the year and agitated the game in order to create interest in the sport. Two nines, composed

of cricket and foot ball players, Spalding being the pitcher for one team, and Briggs, of the Boston Beacons, catcher for the other, met on the Lords cricket oval and the Briggs men won, 17 to 5. Six innings only were played.

PENNANT FOR THIRD TIME GOES TO BOSTON

Boston was the pennant winner again at the close of the season of 1874, making its third successive victory. Chicago, having recovered from the effects of the great fire, was once more a member of the Association. Result:

Clubs	Won	Lost
Boston	52	18
Mutuals	42	23
Athletics	33	23
Philadelphia	29	29
Chicago	27	31
Atlantics	23	33
Hartford	17	37
Baltimore	9	38

1874

On the winning team were: Spalding, p; J. White, c; O'Rourke, 1b; Barnes, 2b; Schaffer, 3b; George Wright, ss; Leonard, lf; Harry Wright, cf; McVey, rf; Beals, sub.

BOSTONS AND ATHLETICS GO TO ENGLAND

July 16, 1874, the Boston and Athletic teams sailed for England. They played fourteen games while away, two of the number at Dublin, and of this total the Bostons won eight. The trip was not a financial success, but the money made from exhibition games at home offset the loss abroad. The players who made the trip were:

Bostons—O'Rourke, c; Spalding, p; McVey, 1b; Barnes, 2b; Schaffer, 3b; George Wright, ss; Leonard, lf; Harry Wright, cf; Hall, rf; Kent and Beals, subs.

Athletics—Clapp, c; McBride, p; Fisler, 1b; Battin, 2b; Sutton, 3b; McGeary, ss; Gedney, lf; McMullen, cf; Anson, rf; Sensenderfer and Murnane, subs.

A number of friends accompanied the teams on the trip.

FIRST SALE OF PLAYERS

The first recorded sale of players was brought about in the spring of 1875, Craver and Bechtel of the Centenni-

als being disposed of to the Athletics for \$1,500. The Centennial club also was a Philadelphia organization. Craver and Bechtel were the best players the nine possessed, and the sale weakened the team to such an extent it disbanded.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL 1 TO 0 GAME

The first 1 to 0 game by professional clubs was played May 12, 1875, at St. Louis between the Red Stockings of that city and the White Stockings of Chicago. A running left-hand catch by Hastings in the sixth inning prevented the Reds from scoring.

1875

WHITE STOCKINGS	O.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Higham, c.....	3	0	1	3	0
Hastings, rf.....	4	0	0	3	0
Warren, 3b.....	3	0	1	2	7
Devlin, 1b.....	5	0	0	4	0
Bielaski, cf.....	2	1	0	2	0
Keerl, 2b.....	3	0	1	2	0
Peters, ss.....	4	0	0	2	2
Glenn, lf.....	1	0	1	7	0
Zettlein, p.....	2	0	1	2	2
Totals.....	27	1	5	27	11

RED STOCKINGS	O.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Orrin, rf.....	0	0	3	1	0
Redmond, ss.....	3	0	0	0	1
Blong, p.....	4	0	0	2	1
Houtz, 1b.....	3	0	1	8	1
Sweasy, 2b.....	2	0	0	2	2
Croft, lf.....	4	0	0	1	0
Morgan, cf.....	4	0	0	1	0
Flint, c.....	4	0	0	10	2
McSorley, 3b.....	3	0	0	2	0
Totals.....	27	0	4	27	7

SCORE BY INNINGS

White Stockings.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-1
Red Stockings.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-0

FIRST EXTRA INNING 1 TO 0 GAME

June 19, 1875, Chicago defeated Hartford 1 to 0 in eleven innings, a record performance. The run was scored

on a bad throw to first by Burdock, giving Devlin third, Hines bringing him home with a hit to left. Local writers attributed Chicago's lack of hits to the "peculiar delivery of Cummings." Score:

CHICAGO	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Higham, c.....	0	0	5	0	1
Hastings, rf.....	0	1	3	1	0
Devlin, 1b.....	1	1	8	0	1
Hines, cf.....	0	1	1	0	1
Glenn, lf.....	0	1	3	0	0
Peters, ss.....	0	2	2	3	0
Warren, 3b.....	0	0	3	1	1
Zettlein, p.....	0	0	5	1	0
Miller, 2b.....	0	0	3	4	1
Totals.....	1	6	33	10	5

1875

HARTFORD	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Allison, c.....	0	2	8	0	1
Burdock, 2b.....	0	1	3	2	1
Carey, ss.....	0	0	1	4	3
Cummings, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
York, lf.....	0	0	6	0	0
Ferguson, 3b.....	0	0	2	2	1
Remsen, cf.....	0	1	5	0	0
Mills, 1b.....	0	3	7	0	0
Bond, rf.....	0	1	1	0	0
Totals.....	0	8	33	8	6

SCORE BY INNINGS

Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1— 1
Hartford.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 0

SUMMARY

First base on errors—Chicago, 3; Hartford, 3.
Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Hartford, 9.
Passed ball—Chicago.
Umpire—McLean.
Time—2:00.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL NO-HIT GAME

The first no-hit game between professional clubs was played in Philadelphia on July 28, 1875, when the home team defeated Chicago 4 to 0. Only one Chicagoan reached

first base. Borden was the pitcher who performed the feat. Score by innings:

Philadelphia.....	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Philadelphia, 7.

Time of game—1:35.

Umpire—N. E. Young.

BOSTON TAKES FOURTH PENNANT

Thirteen clubs were entered for the 1875 pennant race, the new teams being the Centennials of Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Red Stockings of St. Louis, New Haven and the Westerns, a nine representing Keokuk, Iowa. Boston won. The result of the struggle follows:

	Clubs	Won	Lost
1875	Boston.....	71	8
	Athletics.....	53	20
	Hartford.....	54	28
	St. Louis.....	39	29
	Philadelphia.....	37	31
	Chicago.....	30	37
	Mutuals.....	29	38
	New Haven.....	7	39
	Red Stockings.....	4	14
	Washington.....	4	22
	Centennials.....	2	13
	Atlantics.....	2	42
	Westerns.....	1	12

The winners: Spalding, p; White, c; McVey, 1b; Barnes, 2b; Schaffer, 3b; George Wright, ss; Leonard, lf; O'Rourke, cf; Manning, rf; Beals, sub.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION GOES TO PIECES

The National Association, which had controlled the destiny of professional base ball since 1871, ceased to exist shortly after the close of the season of 1875. The game had progressed to such an extent that it had outgrown the organization, and it was apparent to the wiser heads that an association founded on strict business principles was necessary. The geographical distribution of membership also was a cause for complaint. Besides, the gambling fraternity had worked itself into the game to such a degree that a change was deemed advisable as a measure of self-preservation. As a result steps were taken to form a

new body and the National Association retired from the field.

ORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

William A. Hulbert of Chicago was the leading spirit in the movement for a new association, and through his efforts a meeting was held at Louisville in December, 1875, at which it was decided to act at the earliest possible moment. This meeting was attended by J. A. Joyce, Cincinnati; W. A. Hulbert and A. G. Spalding, Chicago; C. A. Fowle, St. Louis; Charles E. Chase, William Haldeman and Thomas E. Sherley, Louisville. On Feb. 2, 1876, a second meeting was held, at the Grand Central Hotel, New York, and the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs formally organized. The magnates present at the meeting were: Messrs. Hulbert and Fowle, representing Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis; N. A. Appollonio, Boston; W. H. Cammeyer, Mutuals, New York; G. W. Thompson, Athletics; Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford.

1876

Mr. Bulkeley was chosen chairman of the meeting. Harry Wright acted as secretary.

A constitution was presented by Mr. Hulbert and adopted after a few slight changes had been made.

Morgan G. Bulkeley then was elected president of the new organization and N. E. Young secretary.

The constitution raised the entrance fee from \$10 to \$100, provided for a players' contract with expulsion as a penalty for breaking the same, prohibited gambling on the grounds of the clubs and put the minimum population cities must have in order to enter the League at 75,000.

A circuit of eight cities was completed for 1876. The places chosen, with the club membership, follow:

1876

Chicago—Spalding, captain and manager; James White, Anson, Barnes, McVey, Peters, Glenn, Hines, Addy, Cedes, Bielaski and Andrus.

Hartford—Robert Ferguson, captain and manager; D. Allison, Cummings, Bond, E. Mills, Burdock, Carey, York, Remsen, Cassidy, Higham and Harbridge.

St. Louis—S. W. Graffen, manager; Bradley, Pike,

Cuthbert, Battin, Pearce, Blong, Mack, Miller, Dehlman, McGeary and Clapp.

Boston—Harry Wright, manager; Borden, Murnane, Beals, Schafer, Leonard, O'Rourke, Manning, Whitney, G. Wright, Morrill, L. Brown, McGinley and Parks.

Louisville—J. C. Chapman, manager; Devlin, Hastings, Snyder, Hague, Gerhardt, Fulmer, A. Allison, Carbine, Bechtel, Ryan, Holbert, Somerville, Collins, Clinton.

Mutuals—Wm. H. Cammeyer, manager; Robert Mathews, Hicks, Start, Hallinan, Nichols, Booth, Craver, Holdsworth and Treacy.

Athletics—Alfred H. Wright, manager; A. Knight, Coons, Fisler, Fouser, Force, Zettlein, Sutton, Hall, Meyerle, Eggler and Malone.

Cincinnati—C. H. Gould, manager; Fields, Fisher, Sweasy, Kessler, Snyder, Jones, Clack, Pierson, Booth, Dean and Foley.

1876

CHICAGO GETS BOSTON'S BIG FOUR

As will be noticed White, Barnes and McVey—who, with Spalding, constituted what was known as Boston's "Big Four"—were on the Chicago team. Their decision to leave the Massachusetts capital caused a big sensation. The local papers were filled with the subject, Chicago was denounced in a most vehement manner for inducing the players to leave the eastern city and the westerners were given to understand that they need not think they were going to capture the pennant, as it took more than four men to make a championship team. The war of words raged for some time. Finally, the conclusion was reached that the men had a right to play wherever they wished and peace was restored.

SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE APPEARS

Spalding's Base Ball Guide made its appearance in the spring of 1876. It was originally published in Chicago. John B. Foster is editor, succeeding the late Henry Chadwick, who held the position from 1881 to the time of his death in 1908. The Guide is published by the American

Sports Publishing Company, New York City. It has an extended circulation,

FIRST GAME IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE

The opening of the championship season of the National League occurred April 22, 1876, at Philadelphia, before a record crowd. The score is given below:

BOSTON	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Wright, ss.....	2	1	3	2
Leonard, 2b.....	0	1	0	3
O'Rourke, cf.....	1	2	0	0
Murnane, 1b.....	1	1	8	0
Schafer, 3b.....	1	1	1	0
McGinley, c.....	1	0	8	0
Manning, rf.....	0	0	3	0
Parks, lf.....	0	0	3	0
Borden, p.....	0	0	1	1
Totals.....	6	6	27	6

PHILADELPHIA	R.	H.	P.O.	A.
Force, ss.....	0	1	0	4
Eggler, cf.....	0	0	4	1
Fisler, 1b.....	1	3	13	0
Meyerle, 2b.....	1	1	4	3
Sutton, 3b.....	0	0	1	1
Coons, c.....	2	2	1	2
Hall, lf.....	0	2	1	0
Fouser, rf.....	0	0	2	0
Knight, p.....	1	1	1	3
Totals.....	5	10	27	14

1876

SCORE BY INNINGS

Boston.....	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	2—6
Philadelphia.....	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	1—5

CHICAGO WINS LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

The first championship of the National League was won by Chicago. Boston, which captured four successive pennants in the National Association, dropped to fourth place, plainly showing the effects of the Big Four desertion.

36 BASE BALL AND BASE BALL PLAYERS.

The following is the record of the several clubs for the season's play:

Clubs	Won	Lost
Chicago.....	52	14
Hartford.....	47	21
St. Louis.....	45	19
Boston.....	39	31
Louisville.....	30	36
Mutuals.....	21	35
Athletics.....	14	45
Cincinnati.....	9	56

1876 Ross Barnes was the leading batsman, with an average of .403. Anson was next, .342. In fielding, Fisler led the first basemen, .978; Gerhardt, 2b, .950; Battin, 3b, .867; Peters, ss, .932; Leonard, lf, .913; Hines, cf, .917; Cassidy, rf, .998. Bradley led the pitchers; Allison was the premier catcher.

MUTUALS AND ATHLETICS EXPELLED

At the annual meeting of the National League on Dec. 7, 1876, the Mutuals and Athletics were expelled from the organization for failure to play out the schedule of western games. The action came as a surprise to the offending clubs. The subject caused a lively discussion at the gathering, and it was mainly through the strong stand taken by Mr. Hulbert in favor of expulsion that the motion to that effect was put through.

HULBERT HEADS THE LEAGUE

William A. Hulbert of Chicago was elected president of the National League at the annual meeting held at Cleveland Dec. 7, 1876. The pay of umpires was fixed at \$5 per game and it was agreed to respect all contracts with players made by league or non-league clubs. It was decided to have a six-club circuit for 1877.

SPALDING ENDS GREAT CAREER ON THE DIAMOND

1876 At the close of the season of 1876 Albert G. Spalding, one of the greatest pitchers of his time, retired from the diamond and entered upon a commercial career that has been fully as successful in every way as were the efforts he put forth for so many years as an exponent of the na-

tional game. Spalding came into prominence as a player in 1867 as pitcher of the Forest City club of Rockford, Ill., when he defeated the Nationals. He continued a member of that organization until 1871, when the National Professional Association was established, at which time he joined the Boston club, under the management of Harry Wright. With this team he remained five years, winning four successive pennants. He then assisted in forming the National League, and when that object was accomplished took charge of the Chicago club, occupying the positions of manager, captain and pitcher. With this club he won another pennant. In the meantime he had become interested in the manufacture of base ball supplies, and the business increased with such rapidity that he decided to retire as a player and devote his time to his sporting goods establishment. He retained the position of secretary of the Chicago club, however, and on the death of Mr. Hulbert succeeded to the post of president. This office he held until 1892.

1876

Spalding conceived and carried out the trip to England in 1874 and the Around the World tour of 1888-9, and before sailing on the first voyage was thus referred to by Henry Chadwick in a publication of that period:

Spalding is justly regarded as one of the most successful of the strategic class of pitchers. In judgment, command of the ball, pluck, endurance and nerve in his position he has no superior; while his education and gentlemanly qualities place him above the generality of base ball pitchers. As a batsman he now equals the best of what are called "scientific" batsmen—men who use their heads more than their muscle in handling the ash. His forte in delivery is the success with which he disguises a change of pace from swift to medium, a great essential in successful pitching. Spalding is a thorough representative of the spirited young men of the western states, he being from Illinois.

1876

MANY NON-LEAGUE CLUBS

There were many clubs during the season of 1876 that were not members of the National League. Among the more prominent were the Actives of Reading, Pa.; Fall

Rivers, Buckeyes of Columbus, Rhode Islands, Providence; Crickets of Binghamton, Stars of Syracuse, Indianapolis, St. Louis Reds, Quicksteps of Wilmington and the Alleghenys. The teams were composed of players of ability, many of them graduating to the big organization and shining with more or less brilliancy.

FIRST MINOR LEAGUE ORGANIZED

1877 The first minor league to spring into being was the International Association, which was organized at Pittsburgh Feb. 20, 1877. James Williams, afterward identified with the American Association, was at the head of the movement. The membership was: Alleghenys, Pittsburgh; Live Oaks, Lynn; Buckeyes, Columbus; Rochesters, Manchesters, Maple Leafs, Guelph, Ont.; Tecumsehs, London, Ont.

The League Alliance, another minor organization, also made its appearance this year. It had thirteen clubs as members, headed by the Red Caps of St. Paul.

These were the pioneers in what has since proved to be a great field, as such organizations are now scattered all over the country, and in most cases are paying investments to their stockholders.

TWENTY-FOUR INNING GAME WITHOUT A RUN

1877 One of the greatest games of ball ever played occurred May 11, 1877, between Harvard and Manchester. The latter club was a professional organization. Twenty-four innings were played without a run being scored, when the game was called on account of darkness. Few of the balls were knocked outside of the diamond, so that the infield was kept busy during the entire contest, Coggsell, the Manchester first baseman, having 31 put-cuts and Snigg, pitcher, 12 assists, while Tyng, Harvard's catcher, put out 31 men and Ernst, pitcher, had 20 assists.

There was a large crowd to witness the game and considerable excitement was manifested as the contest lengthened into a record-breaker.

The score, which will prove interesting from a sport-

ing as well as historical point of view, is given in full below:

HARVARD	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Leeds, ss	9	0	0	2	4	0
Tyng, c.....	9	0	1	31	3	3
Tower, cf.....	9	0	1	0	0	0
Thayer, 3b.....	9	0	1	3	6	1
Ernst, p.....	9	0	0	3	20	0
Latham, lf.....	8	0	0	4	0	0
Wright, 1b.....	8	0	1	26	0	2
Dow, rf.....	8	0	2	0	0	1
Sawyer, 2b.....	8	0	1	3	4	0
Totals.....	77	0	7	72	37	7

MANCHESTER	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Coggswell, 1b.....	9	0	2	31	0	0
Woodhed, 3b.....	10	0	0	3	6	1
Mincher, lf.....	9	0	0	3	0	0
Saye, ss.....	9	0	2	4	4	0
Dailey, 2b.....	9	0	0	4	5	1
Snigg, p.....	9	0	0	4	12	1
Blogg, cf.....	9	0	1	6	0	0
Lannahan, rf.....	9	0	0	3	1	0
Carl, c.....	8	0	1	14	4	1
Totals.....	81	0	6	72	32	4

1877

SCORE BY INNINGS

Har.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
 Man,... .0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

SUMMARY

Two base hit—Tyng.
 First base on errors—Harvard, 1; Manchester, 4.
 Struck out—Ernst, 15; Snigg, 5.
 Double play—Snigg-Carl-Coggswell.
 Wild pitch—Snigg.
 Wild throws—Tyng, Carl, Woodhed.
 Time of game—3:25.
 Umpire—Holmes, Harvard '78.

EXPULSION OF "CROOKED" PLAYERS

A bomb was exploded in 1877 when Louisville expelled four players for throwing games in connection with a

pool of gamblers in New York City. It was the first instance of the kind on record. The men upon whom judgment fell were William H. Craver, A. H. Nichols, George Hall and James A. Devlin, all of whom were expert players, Devlin being a pitcher of remarkable ability. A great deal of money is believed to have been made by the guilty men as a result of their operations, but no estimate of the amount ever was made public.

1877

Charles E. Chase, a director of the Louisville club, thus tells how the exposure was brought about:

When the "coming champions" started upon their last eastern trip they had some twelve games to play, out of which they had less than half to win in order to insure them the pennant, for it was almost an assured fact that they could win a majority of the games they had yet to play in the west. The Hartfords, then playing upon the old Mutual grounds in Brooklyn, had before capitulated to the "Giants" without much of a struggle, and it was considered certain that at least four out of the six games with that club could be counted as victories, while at least one-half should be won from Boston.

1877

The first of the series was played in Brooklyn, and the morning the game was to be played I received an anonymous dispatch from Hoboken (the poolrooms having been driven out of New York) stating that something was wrong with the Louisville players, as the gamblers were betting on the Hartfords, and advising me to "watch your men." Presuming this dispatch was from some crank, I paid no attention to it, but when I learned that afternoon that our club had been badly beaten I came to the conclusion that possibly the game might stand investigation. When the full reports were received that night I was surprised to find Hague left off and Nichols put in his place at third base, and I also found that it was through errors of Craver, Hall and Nichols that the game had been lost. I at once telegraphed Manager Chapman, asking why Nichols had been substituted for Hague, and he replied that Hall had requested it, giving as a reason that as Nichols was a Brooklyn boy he naturally wanted to play on his home grounds. This

answer seemed sufficient, and my suspicions were for the time being allayed. Upon the morning the next game was to be played, however, my anonymous correspondent again wired me from Hoboken that the Louisville-Hartford game was to be crooked and Louisville lose, and lose they did, through errors of Devlin, Hall and Nichols. It is hardly necessary to say that Manager Chapman was immediately notified not to permit Nichols to participate in any more games. This was the commencement of the last eastern series of games, and when the Louisville club returned home it had only two victories placed to its credit.

1877

It was decided by the directors of the club to accuse the suspected men in the hope that one or more might confess and the whole truth be known. This plan was carried out and worked even better than anticipated. The result was that Devlin and Hall gave the whole plot away and the four players implicated in it were expelled at once. Nichols was secured by Louisville, on the recommendation of Hall, to fill temporarily the position of third base, as Hague had a lame arm.

BOSTON WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

The championship for 1877 went to Boston. The season was not a profitable one, and Cincinnati was compelled to forfeit its membership in the league. Its games, therefore, were thrown out. The record follows:

Clubs	Won	Lost
Boston.....	31	17
Louisville.....	28	20
Hartford.....	24	24
St. Louis.....	19	29
Chicago.....	18	30

1877

The Boston team was composed of Bond, p; L. Brown, c; Murnane, 1b and cf; Wright, 2b; Morrill, 3b and lf; Sutton, 3b and ss; Leonard, ss and lf; O'Rourke, cf and lf; J. White, rf and c; W. White and H. Schafer, subs.

J. White led the batsmen with .385; Croft, 1b, .965; Burdock, 2b, .905; McGeary, 3b, .907; Force, ss, .903; Glenn, lf, .941; Remsen, cf, .902; J. White, rf, .954. Larkin was the star pitcher and Snyder first among catchers.

Snyder's average for the playing season was given as .913.

HINES AND SWEASY MAKE TRIPLE PLAY

Paul Hines is credited by some authorities with an unassisted triple play on May 8, 1878. The score of that game shows that Hines and Sweasy made the play. Score:

1878

BOSTON	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wright, ss.....	4	0	2	0	2	0
Leonard, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	3
O'Rourke, cf.....	4	1	1	1	0	0
Manning, rf.....	3	0	0	1	0	1
Sutton, 3b.....	3	0	0	1	2	1
Burdock, 2b.....	4	1	0	4	4	0
Morrill, 1b.....	3	0	0	12	0	1
Bond, p.....	4	0	2	0	8	0
Snyder, c.....	4	0	0	8	1	5
Totals.....	33	2	5	27	17	11

PROVIDENCE	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Higham, rf.....	4	1	1	2	1	0
York, lf.....	4	1	1	1	0	0
Murnane, 1b.....	4	0	0	9	0	2
Hines, cf.....	4	0	1	4	1	0
Carey, ss.....	4	0	0	1	1	1
Hague, 3b.....	4	1	1	3	1	0
Nichols, p.....	4	0	0	0	7	2
Allison, c.....	4	0	3	6	1	2
Sweasy, 2b.....	4	0	0	1	2	1
Totals.....	36	3	7	27	14	8

SCORE BY INNINGS

Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2
Providence.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—3

SUMMARY

Passed balls—Allison, 1; Snyder, 5.
 Triple play—Hines and Sweasy.
 Double play—Burdock and Morrill.
 Bases on balls—Boston, 1.
 Wild pitches—Nichols, 1.
 Umpire—Cross.

PEORIA REDS DEFEAT BOSTON

An unusually strong independent team located at

BASE BALL AND BASE BALL PLAYERS. 43

Peoria, Ill., defeated the Boston champions by a score of 3 to 1 in a game played in July, 1878. The contest took place in Peoria. Rowe, the local pitcher, proved a surprise to the easterners, holding them to two hits and passing none. Only twenty-nine Bostonians went to bat. The victory caused great enthusiasm among Peorians. The score:

PEORIA	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Gleason, 3b.....	4	2	3	1	2	0
Loftus, 2b.....	4	0	1	3	2	0
Alvaretta, cf.....	4	0	2	0	0	0
J. Rowe, c.....	4	0	3	12	1	1
W. Gleason, ss.....	4	0	0	1	1	0
Carroll, 1b.....	4	0	1	8	0	1
Taylor, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0	0
Radbourne, rf.....	4	0	1	1	1	0
D. Rowe, p.....	3	1	0	1	12	1
Totals.....	35	3	11	27	19	3

BOSTON	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
G. Wright, ss.....	4	1	1	1	4	0
Leonard, lf.....	4	0	1	1	1	0
O'Rourke, 1b.....	3	0	0	9	0	0
Manning, rf.....	3	0	0	2	0	0
Burdock, 2b.....	3	0	0	5	5	0
Sutton, 3b.....	3	0	0	1	1	0
Schafer, cf.....	3	0	0	1	0	1
Bond, p.....	3	0	0	0	7	1
Snyder, c.....	3	0	0	7	1	3
Totals.....	29	1	2	27	19	5

1878

SCORE BY INNINGS

Peoria.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0--3
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0-1

CHAMPIONSHIP AGAIN GOES TO BOSTON

Championship honors were again Boston's as a result of the league contest of 1878. Cincinnati, which forfeited its membership the previous year, was reinstated and finished second. Poor financial returns marked the progress

of the race in 1878. The standing of the clubs is shown in the following table:

Clubs	Won	Lost
Boston.....	41	19
Cincinnati.....	37	23
Providence.....	33	27
Chicago.....	30	30
Indianapolis.....	24	36
Milwaukee.....	15	45

1878

The winning team was: G. Wright, ss; O'Rourke, cf; Morrill, 1b; Burdock, 2b; Sutton, 3b; Leonard, lf; Manning, rf; Bond, p; Snyder, c; Schafer, sub.

Dalrymple, of the tail-enders, was the leading batsman, with a percentage of .356; Wright, ss, .947; Sullivan, 1b, .974; Burdock, 2b, .917; Hague, 3b, .918; Jones, lf, .893; Remsen, cf, .934; G. Schaffer, rf, .844. Ward headed the pitchers and Snyder the catchers.

NEW YORK CLIPPER GIVES MEDALS

In 1878 the New York Clipper offered a silk pennant to the champion team and a gold badge to the player having the best average in each position at the close of the race for that year in the International Association, a minor league organization. The pennant went to the Buffalo club and the medals were distributed as follows: Henry McCormick, pitcher, Syracuse Stars; Michael Dorgan, catcher, Syracuse Stars; Stephen Libby, 1b, Buffalo; Barnes, 2b, Tecumsehs; Force, ss, Buffalo; Hornung, lf, Tecumsehs; D. Richardson, cf, Utica; McGunnigle, rf, Buffalo.

The Buffalo team was composed of Galvin, Dolan, Libby, Fulmer, Allen, Force, Crowley, Eggler, McGunnigle, Mack and McSorley.

PROPOSED CHANGE PROVES A FAILURE

1878

At an exhibition game between the Chicago and Milwaukee clubs, played in the Illinois city Oct. 4, 1878, a proposed new scheme in connection with the pastime was given a trial and declared a failure. The change sought was to have players return to the bases on which they had been left the previous inning. This was found to be not only a hindrance to the scorers and a source of annoy-

ance to the spectators, but in several instances the players themselves could not remember the place at which they were anchored when the side was retired. The scheme never was adopted.

NATIONAL LEAGUE ADOPTS SPALDING BALL

At the meeting of the National League on Dec. 5, 1878, the Spalding ball was adopted as the official ball of that organization. Previous to this different makes had been used and great dissatisfaction and charges of unfairness were the result. Hence the change. Complaint was made against the Mahn ball in 1877 because it "stung the hands when caught," but this the manufacturer agreed to remedy. The change caused some ill feeling in the east, but it soon passed away.

1878

FIRST STAFF OF UMPIRES APPOINTED

The umpire question caused considerable discussion at the 1878 meeting of the league and resulted in the appointment of twenty-one men to act as arbiters. From this list, the first regular staff, the clubs were to select the umpire they desired. The men named as handlers of the indicator were:

Summers, Cross and Hodges, Boston.
Morgan, Fountain and Faber, Cleveland.
Young, Geer and Dunn, Syracuse.
Wheeler, Cincinnati.
Stambaugh and Bredeburg, Chicago.
Brouton and Gillian, London.
McLean, Philadelphia.
Daniels, Hartford.
Walsh, Louisville.
Furlong, Milwaukee.
Wilbur, Rochester.
Seward, St. Louis.
Williams, Columbus. 7

FIRST MINOR LEAGUE IN THE WEST

The first exclusively western minor association was organized Jan. 2, 1879, and was known as the Northwestern

League. It was composed of the cities of Rockford, Ill., Dubuque and Davenport, Iowa, and Omaha. A schedule of games was arranged and the season inaugurated under conditions of the most favorable character and indications of a close contest. Each town was represented by a good club, Dubuque being especially strong, as it comprised a large part of the Peoria Reds of the previous year. This club, as before stated, defeated Boston.

GEORGE WRIGHT GOES TO PROVIDENCE

1879 In 1879 George Wright, who had been a star on the Boston team ever since its organization, left the Hub and went to Providence to manage a team in that city. The departure of Wright caused great regret among the Boston fans, as he was not only a powerful factor in the club's success, but popular with all classes as well. The departing short stop took O'Rourke with him. O'Rourke also was a star of the first magnitude and contributed in no small degree to the subsequent triumph of the Providence representatives in the National League.

CHICAGO FAILS TO HIT RICHMOND

1879 Lee Richmond, a young left-hander pitching for the Worcester minor league nine, prevented the Chicago team from scoring or making a hit in a game played during the season of 1879. The contest was stopped by rain at the end of the seventh inning. Up to that time the big leaguers had not knocked a ball out of the diamond and only one man had reached first base and he on the solitary pass given out by Richmond during the combat. Eight of the Chicagos struck out and a total of eleven errors was marked up against them. Worcester made twelve hits, with a total of twenty, and played errorless ball. The score:

Worcester	3	0	1	3	4	0	0—11
Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Batteries—Worcester, Richmond and Winslow; Chicago, Hankinson and Harbridge.							

WOMEN BALL PLAYERS TOUR THE COUNTRY

During the summer of 1879 two clubs of women ball players, known as the Red Stockings and the Blue Stock-

ings, respectively, made a tour of the east and west and succeeded in arousing considerable curiosity. Crowds greeted them in all of the larger cities visited, but the exhibition given was of such a farcical character that the female athletes had great difficulty on one or two occasions in escaping the wrath of the spectators and reaching their hotel in safety. At most points, however, the disgust of the on-lookers was vented in noisy demonstrations and jests at the expense of the different players. Once or twice since this pioneer venture attempts have been made to gather in the money of the people by similar enterprises, but they failed to accomplish in any considerable degree the object sought by the promoters.

1879

BASE BALL AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM

The first instance of the use of base ball as an advertising medium was in 1879 when a team financed by the proprietors of a patent medicine known as "Hop Bitters" toured the country and made quite a reputation. The club was composed of the following well known players: T. H. Murnane, Andrew Leonard, Jack Manning, Dick Higham, Fred Lewis, Harry Schafer, Ed. Rowan, Harold McClure and William Smiley. The peculiarity of the name gave the newspaper humorists a chance to display their wit, and one at Cincinnati arose to remark that there was not a member of the team from that city who would either "Hop, skip or jump bitters." Games were played at any point where a club of merit existed.

COMISKEY AS A MINOR LEAGUER

On Oct. 4, 1879, the Dubuque team, winners of the Northwestern League's pennant, went to Chicago to play two games with the White Stockings. They lost both. On the visiting nine, in addition to Radbourne, Loftus and the Gleasons, was Charles Comiskey, present owner of the Chicago American League team, and famed in base ball history as first baseman and captain of Von der Ahe's St. Louis Browns. The score appended is the game in which Larry Corcoran, just signed by Chicago, was given a try-out.

1879

48 BASE BALL AND BASE BALL PLAYERS.

The showing made by the young pitcher was considered to be most favorable, although critics held it was not as severe a test as desired.

DUBUQUE	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
J. Gleason, 3b.....	4	1	0	2	3
Radbourne, 2b.....	4	1	5	3	2
Loftus, rf.....	4	1	0	0	3
Sullivan, c.....	4	0	7	1	2
W. Gleason, ss.....	4	0	2	4	1
Comiskey, lf.....	4	2	2	0	1
Alvaretta, cf.....	4	1	2	0	1
Lapham, 1b.....	2	0	9	0	1
Reis, p.....	4	0	0	3	0
Totals.....	34	6	27	13	14

1879

CHICAGO	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dalrymple, lf.....	5	2	2	0	0
Williamson, 1b.....	4	1	13	0	1
Anson, 3b.....	5	0	1	1	1
Corcoran, p.....	5	0	0	13	0
Carey, ss.....	5	1	0	1	0
Flint, c.....	5	2	11	2	1
Quest, 2b.....	5	0	0	7	1
Gore, rf.....	5	2	0	1	0
Remsen, cf.....	5	1	0	0	0
Totals.....	44	9	27	25	4

SCORE BY INNINGS

Dubuque.....	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3—	7
Chicago.....	0	2	0	4	1	1	1	0	1—	10

SUMMARY

First base on errors—Chicago, 7; Dubuque, 3.
 Bases on balls—Chicago, 1; Dubuque, 2.
 Struck out—Chicago, 3; Dubuque, 9.
 Wild pitches—Corcoran, 4; Reis, 4.
 Passed balls—Flint, 2; Sullivan, 5.
 Umpire—Lewis.

PROVIDENCE IS PENNANT WINNER

George Wright and his Providence ball tossers won the championship of the National League in 1879. The

struggle for supremacy was hotly contested, with Boston second. The record:

Clubs	Won	Lost
Providence.....	55	23
Boston	49	29
Chicago.....	44	32
Buffalo ...	44	32
Cincinnati	38	36
Cleveland.....	24	53
Troy.....	19	56
Syracuse.....	15	27

The winning team was composed of Ward and Matthews, p; Brown, c; Start, 1b; McGeary, 2b; Hague, 3b; Wright, ss; York, lf; Hines, cf; O'Rourke, rf; Gross, c; Farrell, 3b.

1879

Anson led the batters, with a percentage of .407, and he also was at the head of the first basemen, with .974; Quest, 2b, .926; Morrill, 3b, .873; Wright and Force, ss, .926; Eggler, cf, .918; Strief, rf, .903; Jones, lf, .933; Flint, c, .830. Ward led the pitchers.

FIRST RESERVE RULE ADOPTED

At the meeting of the National League late in 1879 the first reserve rule was adopted. This, a signed agreement, was one of the most important pieces of legislation ever enacted by the league for the betterment of the game. By its provisions each club was permitted to reserve the services of five players for the season of 1880.

LEAGUE MOVES IN INTEREST OF TEMPERANCE

A special meeting of the league was held at Rochester Feb. 26, 1880, at which measures were taken to eradicate evils arising from intemperance. Clubs were given power to suspend offending members without pay for a season, or longer if thought advisable, and the practice of negotiating with players before the close of the season—taken advantage of frequently by men of unreliable character—was abolished. An address covering the points was issued.

1880

FIRST MAJOR LEAGUE PERFECT GAME

June 12, 1880, the Worcester team, with Richmond pitching, shut out Cleveland without a run, hit or man get-

ting to first base. The feat was unprecedented in major league history and caused a sensation in base ball circles. The score follows:

WORCESTER	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wood, lf.....	4	0	0	0	0
Richmond, p.....	3	1	0	6	0
Knight, rf.....	3	0	1	1	0
Irwin, ss.....	3	2	2	3	0
Bennett, c.....	2	0	8	0	0
Whitney, 3b.....	3	0	1	2	0
Sullivan, 1b.....	3	0	14	0	0
Corey, cf.....	3	0	1	0	0
Creamer, 2b.....	3	0	0	4	0
Totals.....	27	3	27	16	0

1880

CLEVELAND	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dunlap, 2b.....	3	0	4	2	2
Hankinson, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	0
Kennedy, c.....	3	0	9	1	0
Phillips, 1b.....	3	0	7	0	0
Shaffer, rf.....	3	0	2	0	0
McCormick, p.....	3	0	0	10	0
Gilligan, cf.....	3	0	1	0	0
Glasscock, ss.....	3	0	0	2	0
Hanlon, lf.....	3	0	1	0	0
Totals.....	27	0	24	15	2

SCORE BY INNINGS

Worcester.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*—1
Cleveland.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

SUMMARY

Struck out—By Richmond, 5; by McCormick, 7.
 Balls called—On Richmond, 44; on McCormick, 78.
 Strikes called—Off Richmond, 9; off McCormick, 15.
 Double play—Glasscock-Dunlap-Phillips.
 Time—1:26.
 Umpire—Bradley.

WARD DUPLICATES RICHMOND'S FEAT

Five days after the above performance, on June 17, Providence shut out Buffalo in a similar manner. Ward

did the pitching. Galvin, for Buffalo, was hit hard, Providence finding the "little steam engine" for eighteen hits. The score follows:

PROVIDENCE	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hines, cf.....	5	2	2	0	0
Start, 1b.....	5	1	14	0	0
Dorgan, rf.....	5	2	0	0	0
Gross, c.....	5	0	5	1	0
Farrell, 2b.....	4	4	0	2	0
Ward, p.....	4	1	2	6	0
Peters, ss.....	4	1	0	6	0
York, lf.....	4	4	3	0	0
Bradley, 3b.....	4	3	1	4	0
Totals.....	40	18	27	19	0

BUFFALO	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Crowley, rf.....	3	0	3	0	0
Richardson, 3b.....	3	0	0	1	0
Rowe, c.....	3	0	4	1	0
Walker, lf.....	3	0	3	0	1
Hornung, 2b.....	3	0	2	3	0
Mack, ss.....	3	0	3	3	1
Esterbrook, 1b.....	3	0	10	0	0
Poorman, cf.....	3	0	2	0	1
Galvin, p.....	3	0	0	5	0
Totals.....	27	0	27	13	3

1880

SCORE BY INNINGS

Providence.....	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1—5
Buffalo.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

SUMMARY

Two base hit—Farrell.
 Three base hits—Start, York, Bradley.
 Struck out—By Ward, 4; by Galvin, 2.
 Passed ball—Rowe.
 Wild pitches—Galvin, 2.
 Time—1:15.
 Umpire—Daniels.

CHICAGO WINS PENNANT RACE

Chicago was first in the race for the 1880 pennant, with a fifteen-game lead over Providence, which was second.

The record of the contest for leadership is herewith appended:

Clubs	Won	Lost
Chicago.....	67	17
Providence.....	52	32
Cleveland.....	47	37
Troy.....	41	42
Worcester.....	46	43
Boston.....	40	44
Buffalo.....	24	58
Cincinnati.....	21	59

Winning team: Corcoran and Goldsmith, p; Flint, c; Anson, 1b; Quest, 2b; Williamson, 3b; Burns, ss; Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly, fielders; Beals, sub.

Gore had the highest batting percentage, .365; Anson, 1b, .977; Force, 2b, .926; Williamson, 3b, .893; Peters, ss, .898; York, lf, .932; Hines, cf, .925; Evans, rf, .906; Flint, c, .829. Corcoran ranked the pitchers.

SQUARE BAT GIVEN A TRIAL

1880 An exhibition game between the Chicago and Buffalo teams was played at Chicago Oct. 20, 1880, at which a square bat was used for the first time. It was found that the new kind of stick did not increase batting to any perceptible extent and that it also stung the hands when it came in contact with the ball in certain positions. During the same game a proposed new ball, a combination of cork and rubber, also was given a trial. Neither, however, met with approval. The square bat idea was credited to Harry Wright.

BANCROFT TAKES PLAYERS TO CUBA

In the fall of 1880 Frank Bancroft and a number of American players departed for Cuba. Several games were played, but the islanders did not take kindly to the idea of paying to see the contests and the trip was abandoned. The tourists returned to the United States shortly before Christmas.

CINCINNATI QUILTS WHEN LIQUOR IS BARRED

Action of the league forbidding the sale of liquor on club grounds caused Cincinnati to withdraw from the organ-

ization at the close of the season of 1880. Detroit was given the franchise. Cincinnati made a hard fight against the new order, but the league officials refused to recede from their position, giving the opposing club time to consider its course of action, with the result stated.

REFUSES TO REMOVE BLACK LIST

At the annual meeting of the National League in 1880 applications for reinstatement of the players expelled by the Louisville club in 1877 were rejected and a resolution adopted that in the future no consideration would be given to such appeals for clemency. Up to this time the men and their friends had been persistent in their efforts to have the ban removed.

1880

CHICAGO WINS 1881 PENNANT

The championship for 1881 went to Chicago, with Providence again second. The complete standing will be found below:

Clubs.	Won	Lost
Chicago.....	56	28
Providence.....	47	37
Buffalo.....	45	38
Detroit.....	41	43
Troy.....	39	45
Boston.....	38	45
Cleveland.....	36	48
Worcester.....	32	50

The championship team was made up of the following players: Corcoran and Goldsmith, p; Flint, c; Anson, 1b; Quest, 2b; Williamson, 3b; Burns. ss; Dalrymple, lf; Gore, cf; Kelly, rf; Nicol.

Anson led the batters with .399. He also ranked the first basemen with .975; Force, 2b, .936; Williamson, 3b, .909; Glasscock, ss, .911; Hornung, lf, .947; Gillespie, cf, .932, Evans, rf, .933. Corcoran was leader of the pitchers and Bennett was first among catchers, .896.

1881

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

At a meeting held in Cincinnati on Nov. 2, 1881, the American Association was formed with H. D. McKnight as president, J. H. Pank vice-president and James A. Williams

secretary. The clubs represented at the meeting are here-with given:

Cincinnati—Thorner, Caylor and Long.

Athletics—Lew Simmons, Charles Mason.

Louisville—J. H. Pank, J. W. Reccius.

Pittsburg—H. D. McKnight.

St. Louis—Chris Von der Ahe, D. S. Reid.

1881

Brooklyn—William Barnie.

Philadelphia—Charles Fulmer.

The last named club was ruled out, leaving a circuit of six, but Mr. Barnie was unable to secure the necessary financial assistance in Brooklyn and Baltimore, represented by Henry C. Meyers, was admitted. Arrangements were made for opening the season in 1882. The Association's chief aim was to furnish the public with 25 cent ball.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT HULBERT

On April 10, 1882, William A. Hulbert, president of the National League, died of heart disease at his home in Chicago. The event was unexpected and caused widespread regret.

1882

Mr. Hulbert was born in Burlington Plat, Otsego county, New York, Oct. 30, 1832. Two years later the family removed to Chicago, where Mr. Hulbert received his schooling, being subsequently graduated from Beloit College and entering soon thereafter upon a commercial career which had its finality in a membership on the Board of Trade. As a business man Mr. Hulbert was noted for his honesty and persistency of purpose, and he had the respect of all who knew him. He became interested in base ball in 1875, conceived the idea of forming the National League, and was untiring in his efforts to have the game free from all suspicion of crookedness. Burial was on the 13th.

RADBOURNE'S HOMER IN 18TH WINS

On Aug. 17, 1882, at Providence, a hit over the left field fence by Radbourne at the opening of the last half of the eighteenth inning won the game with Detroit by a score of 1 to 0. In the fifteenth inning Wright sent the

ball through the carriage gate but was caught at the plate. Providence claimed a home run, but the umpire would not allow it. Hines cut off a run by a throw from center.

PROVIDENCE	H.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hines, cf.....	1	0	1	1	0
Farrell, 2b.....	1	0	6	9	0
Start, 1b.....	0	0	26	0	1
Ward, p.....	1	0	0	5	0
York, lf.....	1	0	3	0	0
Radbourne, rf.....	1	1	2	0	0
Wright, ss.....	1	0	2	5	1
Denny, 3b.....	1	0	5	11	1
Nava, c.....	1	0	9	1	2
Totals.....	8	1	54	32	5

DETROIT	H.	R.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wood, lf.....	1	0	3	1	0
Hanlon, cf.....	1	0	5	0	0
Powell, 1b.....	1	0	21	0	1
Bennett, 3b.....	1	0	3	3	2
Trott, c.....	2	0	13	1	2
Knight, rf.....	0	0	1	1	0
Weidman, p.....	1	0	2	9	0
Whitney, ss.....	2	0	1	10	3
Foster, 2b.....	0	0	2	4	1
Totals.....	9	0	51	29	9

1882

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Providence..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
 Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

SUMMARY

Home Run—Radbourne.
 Three-base hit—Wright.
 Two-base hits—Bennett, Weidman.
 Bases on balls—Ward, 1.
 Struck out—By Ward, 4; Weidman, 6.
 Umpire—Bradley.

CHICAGO AND CINCINNATI PENNANT WINNERS

Chicago was winner of the National League championship in 1882, making its third successive victory, and

Cincinnati captured the pennant in the American Association. The first season of the new organization was successful beyond expectations. As will be noticed the Association adopted the percentage system in reporting the standing of its clubs. This was an innovation. The tables follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Clubs		Won	Lost
Chicago.....		55	29
Providence.....		52	32
Buffalo.....		45	39
Boston.....		45	39
Cleveland.....		42	40
Detroit.....		42	41
Troy.....		35	48
Worcester.....		18	66

Winning team: Corcoran and Goldsmith, p; Flint, c; Anson, 1b; Quest, 2b; Burns, ss and 2b; Williamson, 3b; Kelly, rf and ss; Dalrymple, lf; Gore, cf; Nicol, rf.

1882 Brouthers headed the batters with .367 and also the first basemen with .974; Burdock, 2b, .929; Williamson, 3b, .880; Force, ss, .907; Hornung, lf, .930; Wood, cf, .891; Evans, rf, .910. Goldsmith made the best record among the pitchers and Bennett and Deasley tied at .874 for catching honors.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION		
Clubs		Per Ct.
Cincinnati.....		.680
Athletics.....		.540
Eclipse.....		.520
Allegheny.....		.500
St. Louis.....		.460
Baltimore.....		.260

Composition of winning club: W. White and H. McCormick, p; Snyder and Powers, c; Stearns, 1b; McPhee, 2b; Carpenter, 3b; Fulmer, ss; Sommer, Macullar and Wheeler, fielders; Luff and Kemmler, subs.

Browning was Association's leading batter; Lane, 1b; McPhee, 2b; Battin, 3b; Mack, ss; Macullar, cf; Blackiston, rf; Sommer, lf; Dorr, p; O'Brien, c.

A. G. MILLS SUCCEEDS HULBERT

At the annual meeting of the National League in 1882 A. G. Mills was elected president to fill the vacancy

caused by the death of Mr. Hulbert and N. E. Young was for the seventh time chosen secretary and treasurer. Troy and Worcester resigned memberships and New York and Philadelphia were admitted. Requests for reinstatement were received from a number of players and the prayers of the petitioners granted. The offenses of which they had been found guilty were of minor importance.

NATIONAL AGREEMENT ADOPTED

∟The arbitration committees of the National League and the American Association met in New York City March 17, 1883, for the purpose of considering the piracy of players, a practice which had grown to such an extent as to call for action of the most drastic nature on the part of the governing bodies. As a result of their labors the National Agreement was adopted and the effect of the document was of a most beneficial character. Those who assisted in framing this important base ball measure were: A. G. Mills, A. H. Soden and John B. Day of the National League; O. P. Caylor, William Barnie and Lewis Simmons of the American Association and Elias Mather of the Northwestern League. The agreement has been amended from time to time as circumstances demanded.

1883

"SPORTING LIFE" ENTERS THE FIELD

"Sporting Life," a weekly publication devoted to the interests of base ball, made its first appearance in Philadelphia on April 15, 1883. Francis B. Richter, Thomas S. Dando and August Rudolph were the gentlemen responsible for the new venture. The paper was a success from the start, has an extended circulation and is read with great interest. Francis B. Richter is the editor.

REACH ISSUES A BASE BALL GUIDE

A. J. Reach issued the first number of his Base Ball Guide in 1883. Reach was a member of the Athletics in the early days of the game and was noted for his batting and base running ability, scoring 34 runs in two games on Oct. 20, 1865. The morning contest was with Williamsport, the Athletics winning 163 to 11, and the afternoon game,

with the Alerts of Danville, and also won by the Athletics, was noteworthy from the fact that all the bats were broken by the Philadelphians and the game finished with the handle of a shovel. The score of the morning game was 101 to 8, (not 163 to 11, as printed on the preceding page), and the afternoon contest resulted 162 to 11. Reach is also credited with being the first player to receive a salary for his services. He retired from the game, went into the base ball supply business at Philadelphia and has made a fortune. The Guide is a valuable publication.

UNION ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED

1883

The Union Association was organized at Pittsburg on Sept. 12, 1883, with H. R. Bennett of Washington as president and Warren White secretary. Later a reorganization was effected at St. Louis with Henry V. Lucas of that city president, T. J. Pratt vice president and Warren White secretary. Washington, St. Louis, Altoona, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Chicago were selected as the cities in which clubs were to be located and April 17, 1884, set as the date for opening the season. The abolition of the reserve rule was the object of the promoters of the new association. The men behind it were:

St. Louis—Henry V. Lucas, Theodore Benoist.

Chicago—A. H. Henderson, E. S. Engle.

Cincinnati—Justus Thorner.

Philadelphia—T. J. Pratt.

Baltimore—I. W. Lowe, B. F. Matthews.

Washington—H. B. Bennett, M. B. Scanlan.

Boston—F. E. Winslow, George Wright, T. H. Murnane.

Altoona—W. Rilz.

BOSTON AND ATHLETICS WINNERS

Boston won the National League pennant for 1883 and the Athletics were the leaders in the American Association. The race was fine in both organizations. In the National Chicago closely pressed the winning team, while in the Association St. Louis and Cincinnati were hot on the

trail of the Athletics. The result is given in full in the tables below:

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Clubs	Won	Lost
Boston.....	63	35
Chicago.....	59	39
Providence	58	40
Cleveland.....	55	42
Buffalo	52	45
New York.....	46	50
Detroit.....	40	58
Philadelphia	17	81

Winning team: Whitney, p; Buffington, p; Hackett and Hines, c; Morrill, 1b; Burdock, 2b; Sutton, 3b; Wise, ss; Hornung, lf; Radford, rf; C. Smith, cf.

Brouthers was the leading batter with .371; Morrill, 1b, .974; Farrell, 2b, .925; Denny, 3b, .875; Glasscock, ss, .918; Hornung, lf, .936; Hines, cf, .913; Evans, rf, .902. Whitney headed the pitchers; Bennett, .859, the catchers.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	
Clubs	Per Ct.
Athletics.....	.670
St. Louis.....	.660
Cincinnati.....	.640
Metropolitan.....	.560
Eclipse.....	.530
Columbus.....	.330
Allegheny.....	.300
Baltimore.....	.290

1883

The champions were: Matthews, Carey, Bradley and Jones, p; O'Brien and Rowan, c; Stovey, 1b; Stricker, 2b; Bradley, 3b; Carey, ss; Birchall, Blackiston, Knight and Crowley, fielders.

Mullane was the leading pitcher; Wolf, c; Stovey, 1b; McPhee, 2b; Battin, 3b; Nelson, ss; Maskrey, cf; Corkhill, rf; Kennedy, lf. Mansell was the best batter.

DEATH OF JAMES A. DEVLIN

James A. Devlin, at the time of his expulsion by the Louisville club in 1877 one of the best pitchers in the business, died in Philadelphia Oct. 10, 1883. Devlin tried hard for reinstatement but failed in every instance.

SWEENEY STRIKES OUT NINETEEN

On June 7, 1884, Charles Sweeney of Providence made a major league record by striking out nineteen Bostonians.

Whitney pitched a masterly game, but his fine work was overshadowed by the marvelous performance of Sweeney.

PROVIDENCE	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hines, cf.....	4	0	1	1	0	0
Farrell, 2b.....	4	1	1	0	0	1
Radbourne, 1b.....	4	0	1	5	0	1
Sweeney, p.....	4	0	1	1	19	1
Irwin, ss.....	3	1	1	0	1	0
Denny, 3b.....	3	0	1	0	1	0
Carroll, lf.....	3	0	0	1	0	1
Nava, c.....	3	0	0	19	3	0
Radford, rf.....	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	31	2	6	27	24	4

BOSTON	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hornung, lf.....	4	0	0	2	0	0
Sutton, 3b.....	4	0	1	1	2	0
Burdock, 2b.....	4	0	0	2	2	0
Whitney, p.....	3	1	1	0	11	0
Morrill, 1b.....	4	0	1	11	1	0
Manning, cf.....	4	0	0	1	1	1
Crowley, rf.....	4	0	1	2	0	0
Hines, c.....	3	0	0	7	6	2
Wise, ss.....	3	0	0	1	1	1
Totals.....	33	1	4	27	24	4

1884

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Providence	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

SUMMARY.

Two-base hit—Sutton, Crowley.
 Passed balls—Hines, 1.
 Bases on balls—Whitney, 1.
 Struck out—By Whitney, 10; by Sweeney, 19.
 Triple play—Manning, Morrill and Sutton.
 Umpire—Burns.
 Time—1:45.

PROVIDENCE GETS 6 OF 8 HOME RUNS

Providence defeated Chicago 13 to 4 on June 28, 1884, a total of eight home runs being made, of which number

Providence secured six. Chicago was trying out a new man in the pitcher's position and the Grays found him without difficulty. Radbourne also was hit hard. Score:

PROVIDENCE	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hines, cf.....	2	3	2	1	0
Start, 1b.....	1	3	12	0	0
Sweeney, rf.....	0	0	1	1	0
Radbourne, p.....	0	0	0	7	1
Irwin, ss.....	3	1	1	3	0
Denny, 3b.....	2	1	3	2	1
Carroll, lf.....	2	3	1	0	0
Farrell, 2b.....	0	0	1	2	0
Gilligan, c.....	3	2	6	1	3
Totals.....	13	13	27	17	5

1884

CHICAGO	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dalrymple, lf.....	1	1	3	0	2
Gore, cf.....	2	2	1	0	2
Kelly, c.....	0	2	0	2	1
Anson, 1b.....	1	1	14	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.....	0	1	2	2	1
Williamson, 3b.....	0	2	3	4	0
Burns, ss.....	0	1	0	2	4
Sunday, rf.....	0	0	1	0	0
Lee, p.....	0	0	3	1	1
Totals.....	4	10	27	11	11

SCORE BY INNINGS

Providence	0	1	2	4	0	1	4	1	0—13
Chicago.....	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0—4

SUMMARY

Home runs—Dalrymple, Anson, Hines, Denny, Carroll 2, Start, Irwin.

Two base hit—Hines.

Double plays—Williamson-Anson, 2.

Struck out—Chicago, 3; Providence, 2.

Umpire—McLean.

Time—2.20.

SWEENEY EXPELLED BY PROVIDENCE

Charles Sweeney, of the Providence team, was expelled by officials of that organization on July 22, 1884, for

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refusing to obey orders. In the seventh inning of a game played on that date with Philadelphia, on the Providence grounds, with the score standing 6 to 2 in favor of the locals and only five hits by Philadelphia, Manager Bancroft asked Sweeney to exchange places with Miller, who was playing right field, in order that the latter player might get a little more experience in the pitcher's position. Sweeney refused to do this and ended the argument by walking off the field. He was warned that this action meant expulsion, but he replied that he didn't care, as he could get more money playing somewhere else. The game proceeded with only eight Providence players and was won by Philadelphia 10 to 6, the visitors scoring eight runs in the ninth inning.

There had been rumors for some time that representatives of the Union Association were tampering with Providence players, and, despite the uneasiness it caused, and the fact that the loss of Sweeney might necessitate the disbanding of the team, as the suspension of Radbourne left the club without experienced pitchers, the offending twirler was expelled that same evening. Later he joined the St. Louis Union Association team.

As a way out of the dilemma, Radbourne was reinstated and pitched nearly every game from that date to the close of the season.

PROVIDENCE, NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS WIN

The pennants for 1884 were won by Providence in the National League, New York (Metropolitans) in the American Association and St. Louis in the Union Association.

The Americans had a twelve-club circuit. Washington, Brooklyn, Indianapolis and Toledo were the new members, and all of them finished the season except Washington, which weakened in August and was succeeded by the Virginias of Richmond.

The voyage of the Union Association was an unusually stormy one, several changes taking place in the circuit and only five clubs playing out the schedule. None of the teams made any money. Altoona gave up first, then Phil-

adelphia and finally Chicago. Kansas City, Wilmington, Pittsburg, Milwaukee and St. Paul figured in the make-up of the Association during the season.

The National League adopted the percentage system in recording the result of its championship race for the first time this year.

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs	Per ct.
Providence.....	.750
Boston.....	.650
Buffalo.....	.570
Chicago.....	.550
New York.....	.550
Philadelphia.....	.340
Cleveland.....	.310
Detroit.....	.250

The winning team was made up of Radbourne, Miller and Conley, p; Gilligan and Nava, c; Start, 1b; Farrell, 2b; Denny, 3b; Irwin, ss; Carroll, lf; Hines, cf, and Radford, rf.

1884

O'Rourke was the leading batter, having a percentage of .350; Hackett, c, .879; Start, 1b, .974; Burdock, 2b, .925; Sutton, 3b, .906; Force, ss, .901; Fogarty, lf, .915; Hines, cf, .895; Evans, rf, .911. Radbourne was the star pitcher.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	
Clubs.	Per ct.
Metropolitan.....	.700
Columbus.....	.638
Louisville.....	.629
St. Louis.....	.626
Cincinnati.....	.623
Baltimore.....	.594
Athletics.....	.564
Toledo.....	.442
Brooklyn.....	.384
Virginia.....	.285
Pittsburg.....	.277
Indianapolis.....	.271
Washington.....	.190

Members of winning team: Halbert and Reipslager, c; Keefe and Lynch, p; Orr, S. Crane, Esterbrook, Nelson and Troy, infielders; Kennedy, Roseman and Brady, outfielders.

Association's leaders: Esterbrook, batting; Hecker,

p; Milligan, c; Orr, 1b; Creamer, 2b; Battin, 3b; Houck, ss; Browning, cf; Swartwood, rf; Kennedy, lf.

UNION ASSOCIATION	
Clubs.	Per ct.
St. Louis.....	.850
Cincinnati.....	.660
Baltimore.....	.538
Boston.....	.532
Pittsburg.....	.500
Nationals.....	.410
Keystone.....	.312
Kansas City.....	.182

Winning team: Sweeney, Boyle, Hodnett and Wenden, p; Dolan, Brennan and Baker, c; Quinn, 1b; Dunlap, 2b; Gleason, 3b; Whitehead, ss; Dave Rowe, Schaffer and one of the battery players in the field.

1884

RADBOURNE'S WONDERFUL RECORD

The feature of the season of 1884 was the remarkable work of Charles Radbourne, of the victorious Providence team, who pitched seventy-four games during the campaign, winning sixty and losing twelve. Two games were ties. During the latter part of July, August and September he pitched thirty-seven games, and of this number won thirty-two and lost four, one being a tie. Of the total of seventy-four games there were eight that went into extra innings—one of sixteen, a tie in which Boston made only four hits; one of fifteen, one of fourteen, three of eleven and two of ten.

In the fifteen inning game Whitney for Boston struck out eighteen men and Radbourne fanned thirteen, and in the game with Boston on Aug. 9 Irwin knocked the ball through a hole in the fence in the eleventh inning and scored the winning and only run of the contest.

The table on the opposite page gives the record of Radbourne's phenomenal performance, showing the scores of the games and the number of hits made by each of the contending clubs. The games enclosed by the brace are eighteen of the twenty straight which gave Providence this major league record. The other two games were won by other members of the pitching staff who "spelled" the "Old Hoss" during his test of endurance.

DATE	PROVIDENCE VERSUS	RUNS		HITS	
		Opt.	Prov.	Opt.	Prov.
May 2	Cleveland	2	5	5	5
" 5	Buffalo	2	5	5	4
" 9	"	1	3	5	4
" 12	Chicago	5	0	5	4
" 14	Detroit	3	25	5	23
" 17	"	2	5	8	6
" 19	"	2	4	4	6
" 21	New York	0	3	3	9
" 23	Philadelphia	1	8	6	8
" 26	New York	4	10	13	11
" 30	"	9	12	12	16
" 30	Philadelphia	2	9	7	11
" 31	10 innings	5	6	18	12
June 3	New York	12	7	15	11
" 11	Boston	4	1	10	4
" 14	15 innings	3	4	7	14
" 16	Philadelphia	1	13	5	12
" 18	New York	0	15	1	23
" 21	Detroit	0	10	2	12
" 24	14 innings	0	1	3	11
" 26	Chicago	6	8	12	13
" 28	"	4	13	10	13
" 30	"	5	4	10	9
July 1	Cleveland	3	10	10	9
" 2	"	4	2	12	8
" 4	"	2	4	10	11
" 7	Buffalo	9	14	12	18
" 8	10 innings	5	6	9	9
" 9	"	5	1	9	8
" 11	Boston	0	2	4	6
" 12	"	7	1	7	7
" 14	"	6	9	6	8
" 16	"	5	2	9	5
" 23	New York	5	11	9	15
" 26	Philadelphia	3	16	10	14
" 28	"	4	11	4	8
" 30	New York	5	8	6	9
Aug. 1	"	3	7	7	10
" 6	11 innings	2	1	8	8
" 7	"	2	4	4	5
" 9	Boston, 11 innings	0	1	2	4
" 11	"	1	3	2	8
" 12	"	0	4	7	4
" 14	"	0	1	6	6
" 15	Cleveland	2	3	5	8
" 19	Detroit	2	4	5	5
" 21	Chicago	3	5	8	7
" 23	"	3	7	6	7
" 27	"	3	5	6	9
" 28	"	4	6	11	8
" 29	Detroit	1	7	6	6
" 30	11 innings	5	6	10	9
Sept. 2	Buffalo	0	4	3	6
" 3	"	1	10	9	11
" 4	Cleveland	1	3	8	7
" 5	"	4	5	5	9
" 6	"	0	3	6	6
" 9	Buffalo	2	0	5	5
" 10	Cleveland	3	5	9	4
" 11	"	1	9	3	9
" 12	Buffalo	2	8	6	8
" 13	"	1	6	7	7
" 15	Cleveland	2	10	9	15
" 16	Detroit	2	4	6	5
" 17	"	5	9	7	13
" 18	"	6	9	10	12
" 20	"	7	1	9	6
" 24	Chicago	5	3	7	6
" 26	"	3	8	8	6
Oct. 4	Buffalo	1	4	6	8
" 7	Cleveland	7	9	10	8
" 11	"	1	8	4	11

1884

The two tie games are omitted from the table. One of these was the sixteen inning 1 to 1 game with Boston on June 6, in which Providence secured six hits to Boston's four, and the 3 to 3 game with New York on July 31. In this game the first triple play seen in New York was made by Richardson, Ward and Laughran.

The distribution of the games by months was as follows:

Month.	Won.	Lost.	Tie.	Ex. Inng.
May.....	12	1	0	1
June.....	7	3	1	3
July.....	10	4	1	1
August.....	14	1	0	3
September.....	14	3	0	0
October.....	3	0	0	0
	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 8

1884

Radbourne's record with the different clubs is here-with appended:

	Won From	Lost To	Tie.	Ex. Inng.
Cleveland	12	1	0	0
Buffalo.	9	2	0	1
Chicago.....	7	3	0	0
Detroit	11	1	0	2
New York....	8	2	1	1
Philadelphia...	6	0	0	1
Boston.....	7	3	1	3
	<hr/> 60	<hr/> 12	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 8

PROVIDENCE WINS FIRST WORLD'S SERIES

The first series of games for the championship of the world was held at the close of the season of 1884. Providence, which won the National League pennant, met the Metropolitans, leaders of the American Association, and Radbourne added more glory to his name. Notwithstanding the strain of his seventy-four game record, he pitched his team to victory by winning the series in three straight contests. The opening event, played on Oct. 23, resulted 6 to 0, the second 3 to 1 and the third 12 to 2. Keefe pitched the first two games for the Metropolitans and Becannon officiated in the final struggle.

The games were played late in the season, but were well attended, the unpropitious weather doubtless keeping

many away. The score of the first game is given as a matter of historical interest:

PROVIDENCE	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hines, cf.....	2	1	1	0	0
Carroll, lf.....	1	0	1	0	0
Radbourne, p.....	0	0	0	1	0
Start, 1b.....	0	0	13	0	0
Farrell, 2b.....	1	1	2	2	0
Irwin, ss.....	1	1	0	6	1
Gilligan, c.....	1	1	8	2	0
Denny, 3b.....	0	1	0	2	1
Radford, rf.....	0	0	2	0	1
Totals.....	6	5	27	13	3

1884

METROPOLITANS	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nelson, ss.....	0	0	2	2	0
Brady, rf.....	0	0	1	0	0
Esterbrook, 3b..	0	0	1	3	0
Roseman, cf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Orr, 1b.....	0	0	13	0	0
Troy, 2b.....	0	1	0	5	0
Reipslager, c.....	0	0	7	2	1
Kennedy, lf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Keefe, p.....	0	1	0	1	0
Totals.....	0	2	24	13	1

SCORE BY INNINGS

Providence	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	★—6
Metropolitans.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

SUMMARY

Bases on balls—Off Keefe, 2.
 Struck out—By Radbourne, 9; by Keefe. 6.
 Umpire—Kelly.

MILLS RESIGNS LEAGUE PRESIDENCY

The annnal meeting of the National League in 1884 was an unusually interesting one and resulted in the resignation of its president. H. V. Lucas, on the failure of his Union League, sought to keep his head above water by securing a berth in the National and filed his application. At this meeting of the League the question of admitting his St.

Louis team of the Union Association to membership came up and caused much discussion. President Mills was opposed to the proposition. Others favored the idea, however, and when it became apparent that the matter would be favorably acted upon Mr. Mills resigned his position as head of the organization. N. E. Young was chosen to succeed him. The offices of president, secretary and treasurer were consolidated and an adjournment taken, leaving the St. Louis question to be disposed of at a special meeting to be held later.

1885

Five meetings were necessary, however, before the question was settled. Finally, on March 5, 1885, the St. Louis team was admitted and on April 18 Glasscock, Briordy, McCormick, Schaffer, Dunlap and Sweeney were reinstated. The first three were fined \$1,000 each and the others were given individual assessments of \$500. Cleveland dropped out of the league.

SEEK TO OUST METROPOLITANS

In the spring of 1885 the American Association expelled James Mutrie, manager of the Metropolitans, for alleged assistance in signing players with the National League. The club resented this action and the Association retaliated by ousting the New Yorkers from membership. Appeal was made to the courts and a temporary injunction granted. Later this was made permanent, the court holding that no club could be expelled from a base ball organization without previous notice and trial, and the war was brought to an end. Mutrie was reinstated.

BILLY SUNDAY BECOMES CONVERTED

In September, 1885, W. A. Sunday, a member of the Chicago team, announced his conversion to Christianity and also stated that at some future time he would retire from the ball field and enter upon religious work. Later he became an evangelist and the success which has crowned his efforts has been almost phenomenal.

Sunday was driving an undertaker's wagon in Marshalltown, Iowa, when Anson first met him. A firemen's tournament was in progress at the time and Sunday, who

was entered in some of the races, attracted the attention of the Chicagoan by his ability as a runner and he was secured for the White Stocking organization. Sunday's career as a ball player was confined to the Chicago and Pittsburg clubs. While not a batter of great degree, he was a fine fielder and exceedingly fast on the bases.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BROTHERHOOD

The National Brotherhood of Base Ball Players was organized in October, 1885, but the fact was kept a secret until Aug. 4, 1886, when Sporting Life gave the news to the public. John M. Ward was the moving spirit in the new association. Its objects were to protect and benefit its members individually and collectively, to promote a high standard of professional conduct and to advance the interests of the national game. There was a chapter in each league city. The beneficial part of the scheme provided for the appointment of a relief committee, whose duty was to investigate cases reported or coming under its observation, and, when found necessary, to grant assistance in a sum not to exceed \$10 per week, dating from the time of application and continuing as long as circumstances required.

1885

PENNANTS TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

The pennants for 1885 were won by Chicago and St. Louis. The American Association went back to the old eight-club idea. The tables follow:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs	Per Ct.
Chicago .....	.770
New York.....	.759
Philadelphia.....	.509
Providence .....	.482
Boston.....	.411
Detroit.....	.380
Buffalo.....	.339
St. Louis.....	.333

Winning team: Clarkson and McCormick, p; Flint, c; Kelly, c and rf; Anson, 1b; Pfeffer, 2b; Williamson, 3b; Burns, ss; Dalrymple, lf; Gore, cf; Sunday, rf.

Roger Connor headed the batters with an average of .371; Bennett, c, .885; McKinnon, 1b, .978; Dunlap, 2b,

.933; Williamson, 3b, .891; Glasscock, ss, .917; Gillespie, lf, .941; O'Rourke, cf, .939; Schaffer, rf, .917. Clarkson was leading pitcher.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Clubs.	Per ct.
1885	St. Louis.....	.705
	Cincinnati.....	.562
	Allegheny.....	.504
	Brooklyn.....	.473
	Louisville.....	.473
	Metropolitans.....	.407
	Athletics.....	.401
	Baltimore.....	.376

Following was the champion team: Foutz, Carruthers and McGinnis, p; Bushong, Sullivan and Broughton, c; Comiskey, 1b; Robinson, 2b; Latham, 3b; Gleason, ss; O'Neill, lf; Welch, cf; Nicol, rf.

Association leaders: Browning, batting; Ramsey, p; Sullivan, c; Scott, 1b; Barkley, 2b; Hankinson, 3b; Whitney, ss; Welch, cf; Corkhill, rf; Sommer, lf.

DETROIT GETS BUFFALO'S "BIG FOUR"

Buffalo and Providence dropped out of the National League at the close of the season of 1885 and Kansas City and Washington were admitted. Buffalo's "Big Four"—White, Rowe, Brouters and Richardson—went to Detroit and greatly strengthened that team.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP A TIE

The world's championship for 1885 was a tie, Chicago and St. Louis each winning three games and one game being drawn. One was played at Chicago, three at St. Louis, two at Cincinnati and one at Pittsburg.

SPORTING NEWS APPEARS

1886 Sporting News, a St. Louis publication, came into existence in 1886. It is devoted exclusively to base ball, covers the field admirably and is a model of typographical neatness. Charles C. Spink & Son are the publishers.

M'CORMICK WINS SIXTEEN STRAIGHT GAMES

McCormick, pitching for the Chicago club, won sixteen straight games in the season of 1886. Starting with his first game for that year, May 5, his winning streak continued until July 3, when he was beaten by New York. The

table below shows the clubs defeated and the scores by which the different games were won:

DATE	OPPONENT	OPNT.	CHGO.
May 5.	St. Louis.....	6	9
" 7.	Detroit.....	2	6
" 10.	Boston.....	1	7
" 13.	New York.....	3	7
" 18.	Washington.....	5	7
" 21.	Philadelphia.....	2	9
" 24.	".....	5	8
" 28.	Washington....	0	20
June 2.	Boston.....	0	9
" 5.	New York....	0	4
" 8.	".....	2	3
" 12.	Kansas City.....	2	8
" 19.	Detroit.....	4	5
" 24.	Washington.....	8	9
" 28.	Philadelphia.....	2	3
July 1.	New York.....	3	7

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS AGAIN LEAD

The close of the season of 1886 found Chicago and St. Louis again at the head of their respective organizations and the latter team also won the world's championship by taking four games out of six.

1886

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs	Per Ct.
Chicago .....	.726
Detroit.....	.707
New York.....	.630
Philadelphia.....	.623
Boston.....	.479
St. Louis.....	.352
Kansas City.....	.242
Washington.....	.235

Chicago team: McCormick, Flynn and Clarkson, p; Flint and Kelly, c; Anson, 1b; Pfeffer, 2b; Burns, 3b; Williamson, ss; Dalrymple, lf; Gore, cf; Ryan, rf; Sunday, rf and cf.

League leaders: M. J. Kelly, batting, .388; Baldwin, p; Bennett, c, .912; Farrar, 1b, .979; Bastian, 2b, .944; Denny and Esterbrook, 3b, .895; Force, ss, .908; Fogarty, lf, .953; D. Richardson, cf, .951; Thompson, rf, .945.

A feature of the American season was the deposing of the president of the organization, H. D. McKnight,

and the election of W. C. Wikoff. The action was due to the fining and suspension of S. W. Barkley.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Clubs.	Per ct.
St. Louis.....	.669
Allegheny.....	.584
Brooklyn.....	.555
Louisville.....	.485
Cincinnati.....	.471
Athletics.....	.467
Metropolitans.....	.393
Baltimore.....	.366

1886

The winning team was composed of Foutz, Carruthers, McGinnis and Hudson, p; Bushong and Kemmler, c; Comiskey, 1b; Robinson, 2b; Latham, 3b; Gleason, ss; O'Neill, lf; Welch, cf; Nicol, rf.

Those who ranked first in the different positions at the close of the season were: Orr, batting; Ramsey, p; Traffley, c; Orr, 1b; McPhee, 2b; Whitney, 3b; Smith, ss; Welch, cf; Corkhill, rf; O'Neill, lf.

BOSTON PAYS \$10,000 FOR MIKE KELLY

In the early part of 1887 Boston bought the release of Michael J. Kelly from the Chicago club for the sum of \$10,000. Kelly was a great favorite with the Chicago fans and the sale was severely criticised. The price paid was a record one, however, and Anson, thinking that Kelly had seen his best days, deemed it wise to cinch the bank-roll while he had the chance. Kelly received a big increase in salary from Boston.

1887

Another deal was the transfer of Dunlap from Detroit to Pittsburg for \$5,000.

LEAGUE RECOGNIZES BROTHERHOOD

An important event of 1887 was the recognition of the Brotherhood by the League. It came in the form of a contract for the players drawn up to meet the views of the Brotherhood's committee. This committee was composed of Ward, Hanlon and Brouthers.

DETROIT AND ST. LOUIS WINNERS

The pennants for 1887 were won by Detroit and St. Louis, the latter club having little difficulty in landing its

third successive victory. Batting averages were increased considerably in the National League by the adoption of a rule making bases on balls count as hits.

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs	Per Ct.
Detroit.....	.637
Philadelphia.....	.610
Chicago.....	.587
New York.....	.553
Boston.....	.504
Pittsburg.....	.443
Washington.....	.377
Indianapolis.....	.293

The champions: Getzein, Baldwin and Conway, p; Bennett, Ganzel and Briordy, c; Brouthers, 1b; Dunlap, 2b; H. Richardson, 2b and lf; White, 3b; Shindle, 3b; Rowe, ss; Twitchell, lf; Hanlon, cf; Thompson, rf.

1887

Anson headed the League in batting, with an average of .421; Bennett, c, .905; Morrill, 1b, .985; Dunlap, 2b, .953; Whitney, 3b, .924; Ward, ss, .919; Hornung, lf, .934; Gillespie, cf, .946; H. Richardson, rf, .936. Ferguson was the leading pitcher.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	
Clubs.	Per ct.
St. Louis.....	.704
Cincinnati.....	.600
Baltimore.....	.570
Louisville.....	.559
Athletics.....	.481
Brooklyn.....	.448
Metropolitans.....	.331
Cleveland.....	.298

St. Louis team: Foutz, Carruthers, Hudson and King, p; Bushong and Boyle, c; Comiskey, 1b; Robinson, 2b; Latham, 3b; Gleason, ss; O'Neill, lf; Welch, cf; Nicol and Sylvester, rf.

O'Neill, of the St. Louis team, headed the batsmen with a percentage of .492, the highest average ever attained by a major league player; Smith, p; Milligan, c; Reilly, 1b; Bierbauer, 2b; Lyons, 3b; Gleason, ss; Corkhill, cf; Wolf, rf; O'Brien, lf.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP TO DETROIT

The world's championsip for 1887 went to Detroit. Fifteen games were played and of this number the Na-

tional League champions won ten. Attendance, 51,455. At the game on Oct. 24 Brouthers was presented with a zylonite bat, Ganzel got a watch and Bennett 500 silver dollars, which the appreciative catcher wheeled around the bases to the delight of the crowd:

1887

DATE.	WHERE PLAYED.	ST. L.	DET.
Oct. 10..	St. Louis.....	6	1
" 11..	"	3	5
" 12..	Detroit.....	1	2
" 13..	Pittsburg.....	0	8
" 14..	Brooklyn.....	5	2
" 15..	New York.....	0	9
" 17..	Philadelphia.....	1	3
" 18..	Boston.....	2	9
" 19..	Philadelphia.....	2	4
" 21..	Washington.....	11	4
" 21..	Baltimore (P. M.).....	3	13
" 22..	New York	5	1
" 24..	Detroit.....	3	6
" 25..	Chicago.....	3	4
" 26..	St. Louis.....	9	2

The victories and defeats of the pitchers follow:

	Won.	Lost.
Baldwin.....	4	1
Getzein.....	4	2
Carruthers.....	4	4
Conway.....	2	2
King.....	1	3
Foutz.....	0	3

BOSTON PAYS \$10,000 FOR CLARKSON

1888

Boston again startled the base ball world in the spring of 1888 by paying \$10,000 to the Chicago club for the release of John Clarkson. As was the case with Kelly Chicagoans were displeased. After the transfer Clarkson and Kelly became known as the \$20,000 battery.

ST. LOUIS SELLS FIVE PLAYERS

Another sensation of the year was the sale by the St. Louis team of five of its star players for the sum of \$22,750. Brooklyn purchased Carruthers for \$8,250, Foutz for \$5,500 and Bushong for \$5,000, while the Athletics gave \$3,000 for Welch and \$1,000 for Gleason. Brooklyn also bought the Metropolitan club and franchise for \$25,000.

CHARLES J. FERGUSON PASSES AWAY

Charles J. Ferguson, pitcher of the Philadelphia club,

died at the residence of Arthur Irwin in Philadelphia on the night of April 29, 1888. Ferguson was a Virginian and joined the Philadelphias in 1885. He was in the front rank as a pitcher and was a general player of great ability.

NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS LEAD IN RACE

New York and St. Louis were pennant winners in 1888. The Association raised the price of admission to 50 cents this year but was obliged to return to 25 cents.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	Per Ct.
New York.....	.641
Chicago.....	.571
Philadelphia.....	.531
Boston.....	.522
Detroit.....	.519
Pittsburg.....	.493
Indianapolis.....	.370
Washington.....	.358

Winning team: Keefe, Welch, Titcomb, p; Ewing, Murphy and Brown, c; Connor, 1b; D. Richardson, 2b; Whitney, 3b; Ward, ss; O'Rourke, lf; Slattery, cf; Tiernan, rf; Gore and Foster, cf.

1888

Leaders: Anson, batting, .343; Keefe, p; Bennett, c, .941; Anson, 1b, .985; Bastian, 2b, .946; Nash, 3b, .913; Kuehne, ss, .915; O'Rourke, lf, .959; Sunday, cf, .938; Tiernan, rf, .959.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Clubs.	Per ct.
St. Louis.....	.681
Brooklyn.....	.629
Athletics.....	.609
Cincinnati.....	.594
Baltimore.....	.423
Cleveland.....	.374
Louisville.....	.360
Kansas City.....	.326

The winners: King, Hudson, Chamberlain, Devlin, p; Boyle, Dolan, c; Comiskey, Robinson, Latham, Kerr, White, McGarr, infielders; O'Neill, Lyons, McCarthy, outfielders.

Leaders: O'Neill, batting; Terry, p; Donohue, c; Anderson, 1b; Barkley, 2b; Shindle, 3b; Farrell, ss; Welch, cf.; Hogan, rf; Stovey, lf.

NEW YORK WINS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

New York won the world's championship in 1888.

The scores of the games and the cities in which they were played follow:

DATE.	WHERE PLAYED.	ST. L.	N. Y.
Oct. 16..	New York.....	1	2
" 17..	"	3	0
" 18..	"	2	4
" 19..	Brooklyn.....	3	6
" 20..	New York.....	4	6
" 22..	Philadelphia.....	5	12
" 24..	St. Louis.....	7	5
" 25..	"	3	11
" 26..	"	14	11
" 27..	"	18	7

The work of the pitchers will be found in the summary below:

	Won.	Lost.
Keefe.....	4	0
King.....	2	3
Chamberlain.....	2	3
Welch.....	1	1
Crane.....	1	1
George.....	0	1
Titcomb.....	0	1

1888

ANSON MAKES DEBUT AS AN ACTOR

On the evening of Oct. 4, 1888, A. C. Anson made his debut as an actor at Harlem, New York, with Evans and Hoey in "A Bunch of Keys." One who witnessed the dramatic sensation thus describes the event:

It was a great audience that the old man made his debut before, with the Chicago base ball club occupying one of the boxes and the New York team another. The place was blazing with lights. Anson, who had been made up to resemble a Seventeenth century pirate, looked about to see if he was known as he emerged from behind the scenes. The house was in an uproar of laughter at his appearance, but nobody recognized him. The man with the bull fiddle drew his rip-saw over the strings and to the zumpa-zump of this melodious instrument the old man crossed the stage.

The scene was digging for treasure or something of that kind and a lot of laborers were tossing property mud out of a big hole in the center of the stage. Anson's role was Terence Maguire, captain of the laborers. As he entered he said:

"Good mornin', me bould men."

"Mornin', cap'n."

"Indade it's a tough job yez has before ye."

"Indade and it is, cap'n."

"Then phwy not loighten it wid a song?"

"Bully for ye, cap'n, ye're de bye."

Thereupon Anson strode to the front of the stage, removed his skypiece, ran his fingers through his whiskers, which were light green in color, and sang a chorus in which ten men joined:

"Picks and shovels hard we ply,
Divil take the man who shirks,
Foind the gould we will or die—

Here everybody danced five steps of a breakdown, the old man throwing his feet around the stage in a reckless way, and then—

We are ten chuveling Tipperary Turks."

The effect was irresistible, as the three-sheet poster says. The house rose as one man. Anson pulled his whiskers away from his mouth and started the second verse just as the comedian in the wings drove the piston rod into a syringe of soap suds and sent a stream of blue water across the stage. The old man was never hit by a pitched ball in his life and he gracefully dodged the shot. As he did so an Italian musician who was playing a flute clapped his hands to his eye, gave a frantic yell of "God preserve us" and dived through a back door. Anson moved over near the hole in the center of the stage and one of the laborers caught him by the legs and pulled him in. The old man fell on the laborer and almost broke his spine. When he crawled out of the hole, amid frenzied applause, the line was just forming for the march off the stage. He got in front of a little man with a plug hat and the little man with a plug hat got under a gallon of muddy water which was dropped out of the flies. This made the little man with the plug hat mad and he called Anson a robber.

The house was crazy by this time and so, by the way, were the people who were waiting to go on. The old man had been on now ten minutes longer than the action of the play called for, and in his argument with the little man with the plug hat and the uproar of the audience he could not hear the voice of the prompter howling for him to remove him-

self. Finally, the situation dawned upon him and he made his exit.

WILLIAMSON WINS DIAMOND LOCKET

Ed. Williamson, of the Chicago team, came within a few inches of equalling the long-distance throwing record in a contest at Cincinnati in October, 1888, and incidentally won a diamond locket offered by John R. McLean. Williamson's throw, made under adverse weather conditions, was 133 yards and 11 inches, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches short of the mark set by Hatfield. The prize won by Williamson was made to represent a base ball field, with a white enameled ball in the center and base paths made of diamonds. There were fifty-two gems in the locket.

DISBANDING OF THE DETROIT CLUB

1888

The big event in the base ball world in 1888 was the sale of the great Detroit team, which took place in October of that year. Boston gathered in the best of the talent by purchasing Brouthers, Bennett, Richardson and Ganzel, the price stated at the time being \$20,000, while Hanlon, Dunlap, Conway, Rowe and White went to Pittsburg and Thompson to Philadelphia. The balance of the players secured positions on the Cleveland team, which city succeeded Detroit in the League.

AROUND THE WORLD TOUR

On Oct. 20, 1888, the Chicagos and a team of players picked from various clubs, and known as the All-Americans, left the Union station in Chicago for a tour of the world. The trip was directed by A. G. Spalding. The following players were in the party:

Chicagos—A. C. Anson, Ed. Williamson, Tom Burns, Tom Daly, Mark Baldwin, James Ryan, Fred Pfeffer, John Tener, Mark Sullivan, Robert Pettit.

All-Americans--John M. Ward, John Healy, Edward Crane, William Earle, Fred Carroll, James Manning, George Wood, James Fogarty, Edward Hanlon, T. Brown.

CLASSIFICATION AROUSES THE BROTHERHOOD

At the annual meeting of the National League in 1888 petitions were presented by the Pittsburg, Washington and

Indianapolis clubs asking that the League put a limit to the salaries to be paid players, as the sums required had grown to such an extent as to make it almost impossible for clubs in the smaller cities of the organization to realize enough to warrant them continuing in the business. There was considerable opposition to the scheme, but it finally was adopted and the following classification agreed upon: Class A, \$2,500; Class B, \$2,250; Class C, \$2,000; Class D, \$1,750; Class E, \$1,500. It was provided, however, that this classification should not apply to players with whom clubs already had agreements, or to those players who should make agreements before Dec. 15, while it was further stipulated that the members of the different organizations on a tour of the world should have two weeks after their return to shape their affairs before coming under the provisions of the new rule.

1888

The members of the Brotherhood were much wrought up over the matter and trouble seemed certain on the return of Ward, the head of the organization.

FIRST GAME OF BASE BALL UNDER COVER

The first game of base ball under cover was played in the main building of the Pennsylvania state fair grounds at Philadelphia on the afternoon of Dec. 25, 1888. There were about 2,000 persons present. The teams, which were composed of players wintering in the city—among whom were Clements, Andrews, Welch, Burns, Fusselbach, Kilroy and Knauff—were known as the Uptowns and Downtowns and the latter were victorious by a score of 6 to 1.

ASA BRAINARD EXPIRES IN DENVER

Asa Brainard, pitcher for the old Cincinnati Red Stockings, died in Denver, Colo., Dec. 29, 1888. He was about 42 years old. After the disbanding of the Reds in 1870 Brainard went to Washington, D. C., and later played with Baltimore. His most effective season was in 1869, when his team did not lose a game.

MIKE KELLY GIVES STAGE EXPERIENCE

On Dec. 30, 1888, Mike Kelly, who had been appearing in New York City that week as one of the characters in

"A Tin Soldier," was interviewed in his dressing room by a reporter and thus related his stage experience:

I can play ball before 30,000 people and not know they are on the grounds, but eight people out there [the auditorium] pull the heart out of me. After I get through with this engagement there will be no more for me. I have lost fifteen pounds and have been perspiring like a fountain ever since my first appearance. I have heard of people getting stage struck, but I don't see where it oomes in. I am getting big money, it is true, but I'd give a cool hundred if Frank McKee would come in here now and say: "Well, Kel, I guess we won't require your services after to-night." I'd go through the back door so quick he'd think that I was spirited away.

1888

When I made my entrance on the first night I was made up so tough my own mother wouldn't have known me. For an instant the audience did not recognize me. I started in to speak my lines when suddenly I heard a noise as if the roof was falling in. I had been recognized and the people out in front began to shake the house down. Of course, the lines were knocked clean out of my memory and I came near dropping the trunk off my shoulder, too. In the midst of all the turmoil came a big base ball of flowers which was handed to me over the footlights. This muddled me some more and I don't know what I would have done had not Mrs. McKee thrown my lines to me and saved my life. People on the other side of the footlights who have seen me on the ball field néver suspected that I caught those lines with much more eagerness than I ever caught liners. Finally I was done and went off the stage, I'm blessed if I know how, and ever since I've been all nerves. I never dared to look across the footlights until Friday night, and then it seemed to me as if I had never seen so many people at one time before.

RECEPTIONS TO RETURNING TOURISTS

The Around the World party returned to the United States on April 6, 1889, and was given great receptions at New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. Many no-

tables attended. At New York Chauncey M. Depew, Daniel Dougherty, Mark Twain, Capt. Ward and Capt. Anson made addresses and DeWolf Hopper and Digby Bell gave recitations.

At Philadelphia a banquet was given by the publishers of Sporting Life. Speeches were made by Col. John I. Rogers, C. H. Byrne, Col. McClure, Henry Chadwick, A. J. Reach, Harry Wright, Timothy Murnane and Leigh Lynch.

At Chicago an illuminated parade and a banquet at the Palmer House were the features. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Maj. Henry L. Turner, Carter H. Harrison, James W. Scott and George Driggs.

Record of games played abroad follows:

DATE.	PLACE.	WINNER	AT'ND.
Dec. 10..	Auckland.....	Chicago, 22-13.	4,500
" 15..	Sydney.....	All-Am., 5-4...	5,500
" 17..	"	" 7-5 ..	3,000
" 18..	"	" 6-2...	2,500
" 22..	Melbourne	Chicago, 5-3...	10,000
" 24...	"	All-Am., 15-13.	6,000
" 26..	Adelaide	" 19-14.	2,000
" 27..	"	Chicago, 12-9..	2,200
" 28..	"	" 11-4..	2,000
" 29..	Ballarat.....	All-Am., 11-7..	4,500
Jan. 1..	Melbourne.....	Chicago, 14-7..	2,500
" 5..	"	" 5-0...	11,000
" 26..	Columbo	Tie, 3-3.....	4,000
Feb. 9..	Cairo.....	All-Am., 10-6..	1,200
" 19..	Naples	" 8-2..	3,000
" 23..	Rome	Chicago, 3-2...	4,000
" 25..	Florence	All-Am., 7-4...	2,000
Mar. 8..	Paris.....	" 6-2 ..	3,000
" 12..	London.....	Chicago, 7-4...	8,000
" 13..	"	All-Am., 7-6...	7,000
" 14..	"	Chicago, 9-5...	6,000
" 15..	Bristol	" 10-3..	3,000
" 16..	London.....	" 12-6..	8,000
" 18..	Birmingham...	Tie, 4-4.....	3,000
" 21..	Glasgow.....	All-Am., 8-4...	3,000
" 22..	Manchester ...	" 7-6...	3,500
" 23..	Liverpool.....	Tie, 2-2.....	6,500
" 24..	Belfast.....	All-Am., 9-8...	2,500
" 27..	Dublin	" 4-3...	4,000

1889

Previous to embarking at San Francisco and after the return from the journey games were played at different points throughout the country. In all, fifty-three contests

took place, of which the All-Americans won twenty-eight and the Chicagos twenty-two. Three tie games were played.

WARD BLOCKS A \$12,000 SALE

Shortly after John M. Ward left with the Around the World tourists in the latter part of 1888 an agreement was made between the New York and Washington club owners by which the great player was to be released to the capital city for \$12,000. On the return of Mr. Ward in the spring of 1889, however, he refused to agree to the transfer and the deal fell through.

\$15,000 OFFERED FOR COMISKEY

1889 W. F. Voltz, representing the Pittsburg National League club, visited St. Louis in 1889 for the purpose of securing Capt. Comiskey of the Browns. He made an offer of \$15,000 and Von der Ahe expressed his willingness to make the sale. When Comiskey was notified, according to reports published at the time, he demanded \$5,000 of the purchase money and a three-year contract aggregating \$25,000. This ended the negotiations.

About the same time President Stern of the Cincinnati club offered \$5,000 for Latham. Von der Ahe wanted \$6,000 and the deal was off.

PENNANTS TO NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN

The race for the pennant in 1889 resulted in New York winning first honors in the National League and Brooklyn leading in the American Association.

The battle in the Association was a hot one between Brooklyn and St. Louis and developed so much ill-feeling that the organization came near being wrecked. At a game in the eastern city Capt. Comiskey took his men off the field, the umpire awarding the contest to Brooklyn, but a special meeting of the Association to consider the matter was held at Cincinnati and the action of the arbiter overruled. In spite of the loss of this game the Brooklyns went to the front and won by twelve points. The race was the most exciting in the history of the younger organiza-

tion. The complete record of the two leagues is presented below:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs	Per Ct.
New York.....	.659
Boston .....	.648
Chicago .....	.508
Philadelphia.....	.469
Pittsburg .....	.462
Cleveland.....	.459
Indianapolis.....	.440
Washington .....	.331

The winners: Keefe, Welch, Crane, O'Day, p; Ewing and Brown, c; Connor, 1b; D. Richardson, 2b; Whitney, 3b; Ward, ss; Hatfield, ss; O'Rourke, lf; Gore, cf; Tiernan, rf. Titcomb, Foster and George played a few games.

Leaders of the League: Clarkson, p; Bennett, c, .916; Anson, 1b, .982; Dunlap, 2b, .949; Denny, 3b, .913; Glasscock, ss, .915; Wilmot, lf, .919; Fogarty, cf, .960; Maul, rf, .946; Brouthers, batting, .373.

1889

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION	
Clubs.	Per ct.
Brooklyn.....	.679
St. Louis.....	.667
Athletics.....	.560
Cincinnati.....	.547
Baltimore.....	.519
Columbus.....	.439
Kansas City.....	.399
Louisville.....	.196

The Brooklyns: Carruthers, Terry, Hughes, Lovett, p; Clark, Visner, Bushong, c; Foutz, 1b; Collins, 2b; Pinkney, 3b; Smith, ss; W. D. O'Brien, lf; Corkhill, cf; Burns, rf.

Association leaders: Batting, Tucker; Stivetts, p; O'Connor, Keenan, c; Reilly, 1b; McPhee, 2b; Pinkney, 3b; Fuller, ss; Corkhill, lf; Wolf, cf; Hornung, rf.

NEW YORKS ARE WORLD'S CHAMPIONS

In the contest for the world's championship the New Yorks were easy victors over Brooklyn. Nine games were played, the National Leaguers winning six, five in a row. Crane and O'Day were the star pitchers of the series. For Brooklyn, Terry and Hughes were the winning twirlers, Carruthers and Lovett being unable to capture a game, as was the case also with Keefe and Welch of the New Yorks.

The total attendance was 47,666, the greatest for one game being 16,172, at Brooklyn on Oct. 19. The record:

DATE.	WHERE PLAYED.	BR'KN	N. Y.
Oct. 18..	New York.....	12	10
" 19..	Brooklyn.....	2	6
" 22..	New York.....	8	7
" 23..	Brooklyn.....	10	7
" 24..	".....	3	11
" 25..	New York.....	1	2
" 26..	".....	7	11
" 28..	Brooklyn.....	7	16
" 29..	New York..	2	3

1889

The work of the pitchers is shown below:

	Won	Lost
Crane.....	4	1
O'Day.....	2	0
Terry.....	2	3
Hughes.....	1	0
Welch.....	0	1
Lovett.....	0	1
Keefe.....	0	1
Carruthers.....	0	2

The New York players received \$380.13 each and the Brooklyn \$389.85 each. The clubs profited to the extent of \$6,000 each.

PART III.

FROM REVOLT OF THE PLAYERS TO ENTRY OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

WAR between the Brotherhood and the National League, which had been expected for some time, was declared on Nov. 4, 1889. On that date the players' organization issued an address to the public reciting its grievances and announcing its intention of putting clubs in the field the following season. The League sought to smooth the matter over and rescinded its classification rule. It was too late, however, as the Brotherhood had gone so far it did not care to turn back or put further trust in the promises of its former employers. The courts were then appealed to. Four of them upheld the right of the players to organize for themselves and the fight was on in earnest.

1889

Prominent capitalists were financing the Brotherhood and the prospect for a successful career was considered as most favorable by those interested.

The address of the players was brief and to the point, presenting its argument in a forceful manner, and was, in fact, a sort of later Declaration of Independence.

The document in full is given below. It is one of the most interesting features of base ball history:

TO THE PUBLIC:

At last the Brotherhood of Ball Players feels at liberty to make known its intentions and to defend itself against the aspersions and misrepresentations which for weeks it has been forced to suffer in silence. It is no longer a secret that the players of the League have determined to play next season under different management, but for reasons which will, we think, be understood, it was deemed advisable to make no announcement of this intention until the close of the present season; but now that the struggles for the different pennants are over, and the terms of our contracts expired, there is no longer reason for withholding it.

1889

In taking this step we feel that we owe it to the public and to ourselves to explain briefly some of the reasons by which we have been moved. There was a time when the League stood for integrity and fair dealing; to-day it stands for dollars and cents. Once it looked to the elevation of the game and an honest exhibition of the sport; to-day its eyes are upon the turnstile. Men have come into the business for no other motive than to exploit it for every dollar in sight. Measures originally intended for the good of the game have been perverted into instruments of wrong. The reserve rule and the provisions of the national agreement gave the managers unlimited power, and they have not hesitated to use this in the most arbitrary and mercenary way.

Players have been bought, sold and exchanged as though they were sheep instead of American citizens. "Reservation" became with them another name for proprietary right in the player. By a combination among themselves, stronger than the strongest trust, they were able to enforce the most arbitrary measures, and the player had either to submit or get out of the profession in which he had spent years in attaining proficiency. Even the disbandment and retirement of a club did not free the players from the octopus clutch, for they were then peddled around to the highest bidder.

That the players sometimes profited by the

sale has nothing to do with the case, but only proves the injustice of his previous restraint. Two years ago we met the League and attempted to remedy some of these evils, but, through what has been called League "diplomacy," we completely failed. Unwilling longer to submit to such treatment, we made a strong effort last spring to reach an understanding with the League. To our application for a hearing they replied "that the matter was not of sufficient importance to warrant a meeting," and suggested that it be put off until fall. Our committee replied that the players felt that the League had broken faith with them; that while the results might be of little importance to the managers, they were of great importance to the players; that if the League would not concede what was fair we would adopt other measures to protect ourselves; that if postponed until fall we would be separated and at the mercy of the League, and that, as the only course left us required time and labor to develop, we must therefore insist upon an immediate conference.

1889

Then, upon their final refusal to meet us, we began organizing for ourselves and are in shape to go ahead next year under new management and new auspices. We believe it is possible to conduct our national game upon lines which will not infringe upon individual or natural rights. We ask to be judged solely upon our work, and believing that the game can be played more fairly and its business conducted more intelligently under a plan which excludes everything arbitrary and un-American, we look forward with confidence to the support of the public and the future of the national game.

NAT. BROTHERHOOD OF BALL PLAYERS

NOTED PLAYERS JOIN BROTHERHOOD

While the fight of the players was against the National League, the Brotherhood membership was not confined to men in its employ. On the contrary, many of the stars of the American Association joined the new movement. Among these was Capt. Comiskey of the St. Louis Browns, who announced his acceptance of the leadership of the Chicago team on his return from a tour of the west

with Von der Ahe's athletic aggregation. The Brotherhood's complete roster will be found below:

1889

ANDREWS**BAKELY**

BAKER
BALDWIN
BARTSON
BASSETT
BASTIAN
BAUER
BECKLEY
BEECHER
BIERBAUER
BOYLE
BRENNAN
BROUTHERS
BROWN
BROWNING
BUCKLEY
BUFFINGTON

CARNEY

CARROLL
CLARK
COMISKEY
CONNOR
COOK
CORCORAN
CRANE
CROSS
CUNNINGHAM

DARLING

DELEHANTY
DOE
DUNLAP
DUFFY
DWYER

EWING, J.

EWING, W.

HAATZ

FARRAR
FERSON
FIELDS
FOGARTY
FOREMAN

GALVIN

GORE

GRIFFIN

GRUBER
GUMBERT

HADDOCK

HALLIGAN
HALLMAN
HANLON
HATFIELD, G.
HEMMING
HOY
HUSTED

IRWIN, A.

IRWIN, J.

JOHNSTON

JOYCE

KEEFE, G. W.

KEEFE, T. J.
KELLY, M. J.
KILROY
KING
KINSLOW
KNELL
KUEHNE

LARKIN

LATHAM

MACK

MAUL
MILLER
MILLIGAN
MORRIS
MURPHY
MULVEY
MYERS
McALEER
McGEACHY
McGILL

NASH**O'BRIEN**

O'DAY
O'NEILL
O'ROURKE
ORR

HICKETT

PFEFFER

QUINN, J.

QUINN, W.

RADBOURNE

RADFORD
RAINEY
RICHARDSON, D.
RICHARDSON, H.
ROBINSON
ROWE
RYAN

STALEY

SEERY
SHANNON
SHINDLE
SHUGART
SLATTERY
STAFFORD
STOVEY
SNYDER
SOWDERS
STRICKER
SUTCLIFFE
SWETT

TEBEAU

TENER
THOMPSON
TWITCHELL
TUCKER

HAN HALTREN

VAUGHN
VISNER

WARD

WELCH
WEYHING
WHITNEY
WHITE
WILLIAMSON
WISE
WOOD

The circuit was made up of Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Pittsburg, Cleveland and

Chicago, with well balanced clubs at each point and a determination manifested to give battle royal to the old organization. The season of 1890 was, therefore, awaited with more than ordinary interest by the lovers of the game all over the country, as the fight was to be a test of popularity and all were anxious to get a line on the outcome.

ASSOCIATION CLUBS SECEDE

The ill feeling brought about by the closeness of the American Association pennant race broke out afresh at the annual meeting of the Association in New York on Nov. 13, 1889. Z. Phelps of Louisville was supported for the presidency by St. Louis, Philadelphia, Louisville and Columbus, while Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Baltimore and Kansas City were united on S. C. Krauthoff of the latter place. Brooklyn claimed the Phelps faction was trying to oust her. For two days, during which forty ballots were taken, the vote was 4 to 4, and there seemed to be no possibility of a break in the deadlock. Finally, Brooklyn and Cincinnati resigned from the Association and joined the National League. The following day Kansas City seceded and went to the Western Association. Baltimore sought to enter the National League, but being unable to do so disposed of some of its best players to Washington and became a member of the Atlantic Association.

1889

This left the American in a precarious condition and its collapse was looked upon as a possibility; but it finally succeeded in getting cities to fill the vacancies and was in the field as usual when the season of 1890 opened.

"ATHLETIC SPORTS" APPEARS

Early in 1890 "Athletic Sports," a large volume treating of base ball, foot ball, cricket, la crosse, tennis, rowing and cycling, was issued from the press of Hubbard Brothers. J. Austin Fynes was the editor of the work and he was assisted by Harry Clay Palmer, Francis V. Richter, W. I. Harris, J. C. Morse and other authorities on out-door recreation. A detailed account of the trip around the world by the American ball teams was a feature of the pub-

1890

lication. Henry Chadwick furnished the introduction to the book.

FAIL TO CATCH BALL TOSSED FROM MONUMENT

During one of their trips to the city of Washington in 1890 the members of the Boston National League team became involved in an argument over the possibility of catching a ball dropped from the top of the Washington monument. After considerable discussion it was resolved to try the experiment. For this purpose three of their number—Nichols, Donovan and Hodgman—went to the top of the structure, carrying with them three base balls of the regulation kind.

1890

When they reached the top of the monument a hat was dropped to ascertain the direction of the wind, at which time it also was learned that it required twenty seconds for the piece of headgear to accomplish the journey. Then the first ball was dropped. It took the little sphere seven seconds to cover the distance of 542 feet, and although it could plainly be seen during the progress of its entire flight not a member of the receiving party was able to gauge its course and make a catch. The second and third balls made the drop in six and a quarter seconds each. As was the case with the first one tossed, however, no one was able to gather them in before they touched the ground.

BROOKLYN, BOSTON AND LOUISVILLE WIN

The Brooklyn team won the National League pennant, Boston was first in the Players' League and Louisville was the leader in the American Association in 1890.

The result of the contest for supremacy:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs	Per Ct.
Brooklyn.....	.667
Chicago.....	.610
Philadelphia.....	.595
Cincinnati.....	.586
Boston.....	.571
New York.....	.481
Cleveland.....	.333
Pittsburg.....	.168

The winning team comprised: Lovett, Carruthers, Terry and Hughes, p; Daly, Clark and Bushong, c; Foutz,

1b; Collins, 2b; Pinkney, 3b; Smith, ss; O'Brien, lf; Corkhill, cf; Burns, rf; Donovan, sub.

League leaders: Lovett, p; Bennett, c, .944; Virtue, 1b, .982; Bassett, 2b, .951; McGarr, 3b, .933; Cooney, ss., .936; M. Sullivan, lf, .951; Holliday, cf, .948; Brodie, rf, .953. Luby, who participated in thirty games and had a batting average of .342, was given precedence in that respect over Glasscock, who played in 124 games and batted at .336.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE

Clubs.	Per ct.
Boston .....	.628
Brooklyn.....	.576
New York.....	.565
Chicago.....	.547
Philadelphia.....	.519
Pittsburg.....	.469
Cleveland.....	.423
Buffalo.....	.273

1890

Winning team: Radbourne, Gumbert, Daily, Kilroy and Madden, p; Kelly, Murphy and Swett, c; Brouthers, Quinn and Nash, basemen; Irwin, ss; Richardson, Brown and Stovey, outfield.

Browning, .391, led the batters; King, p; Ewing, c, .955; Connor, 1b, .987; Bierbauer, 2b, .956; White, 3b, .901; D. Richardson, ss, .932; Fogarty, rf, .974; Griffin, cf, .973; H. Richardson, lf, .964.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Clubs.	Per ct.
Louisville .....	.667
Columbus.....	.590
St. Louis.....	.574
Toledo.....	.515
Rochester.....	.500
Baltimore.....	.441
Syracuse.....	.433
Athletics.....	.409

Louisville team: Stratton, Ehret, Daily and Meekin, p; Ryan, Bligh and Weckbecker, c; Taylor, Shinnick, Raymond, basemen; Tomney, ss; Hamburg, Weaver and Wolf, outfield.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP A TIE

Brooklyn and Louisville tied for the 1890 world's championship. Players' League team not allowed to play.

There was little interest in the contests, which were called off on account of cold weather:

DATE.	WHERE PLAYED.	BR'KN	L'VLE
Oct. 17..	Louisville.....	9	0
" 18..	"	5	3
" 20..	"	7	7
" 21..	"	4	5
" 25..	Brooklyn.....	7	2
" 27..	"	8	9
" 28..	"	2	6

The pitching record of the series is given in the following table:

	Won	Lost
Ehret.....	3	0
Lovett.....	2	2
Terry.....	1	1
Stratton.....	0	1
Daily.....	0	2

The tie game was pitched by Stratton and Ryan, Meekin and Bligh for Louisville; Terry and Daly for Brooklyn.

1890

PLAYERS' LEAGUE DISBANDS

The result of the season of 1890 demonstrated most conclusively that the fight between the rival organizations could not be continued without great financial loss to both and efforts to effect some kind of a settlement were instituted shortly after the close of the race for the pennant. The League was moved to act in the matter by the fact that the Brotherhood had purchased the Cincinnati club and thereby considerably weakened its rival. Several conferences were held and all sorts of rumors were afloat. The Brotherhood people were confident of ultimate success, and in an interview with a St. Louis reporter Capt. Comiskey of the Chicago club thus voiced the sentiment of his side of the controversy:

"I don't look very well, perhaps, but that's because I've been laid up. Worry and sickness have made me look blue. Do I look blue because I didn't get my money? Well, I should say not. We made good money, our Chicago club. So did Boston, but the others did not. I didn't expect it, to tell the truth."

"Don't you think the Brotherhood and the

League would have lost a good deal less money on the season if they hadn't clashed on the schedule?"

"Yes. But it's a good thing for the Brotherhood that the League did play against us in the same cities. It gave us the best possible test to find which was the most popular. We find that we are."

"Do you think there is room for the Brotherhood, National League and American Association to exist and make money?"

"I should say not. One or the other will go under next season, I think. That is, the League or us, but it won't be us."

But Fate ruled otherwise. Financiers of both the leagues saw a sinking of their wealth if the war continued, and it was finally agreed by those concerned that the New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburg and Chicago teams of the Players' League should be consolidated with the National League teams in those cities. In accordance with the programme agreed upon by the men furnishing the money for the clubs the teams named announced their withdrawal from the organization at the annual meeting of the Players' League held late in the fall of 1890. The action came as a surprise, as negotiations had been conducted secretly. It proved an awful blow to the Brotherhood people, and as there was a desire on the part of other players of the younger league to climb into the band wagon before it was too late, the only course to be pursued was to disband. This after some discussion was done.

1890

"CY." YOUNG'S FIRST MAJOR LEAGUE GAME

On Aug. 6, 1890, Cy. Young made his bow to a major league audience at Cleveland as pitcher for the local team. He had Chicago, with Hutchinson doing the twirling, as an opponent. Cleveland was victor 8 to 1. Chicago secured only 3 hits. Young was described as a tall and athletic young man from Canton, O., with a knowledge of curves only equalled by the engineer of a West Virginia railroad, and a style of delivery resembling somewhat the operation of a coffee mill. It was stated also that he had

a strike-out record of eighteen. The score of the game, which was the first of a double-header, follows:

1890

CHICAGO	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cooney, ss.....	0	0	2	3	1
Carroll, lf.....	0	0	5	0	0
Wilmot, cf.....	1	0	1	1	0
Anson, 1b.....	0	0	7	1	0
Burns, 3b.....	0	1	2	0	1
Earle, rf.....	0	1	1	0	1
Glenalvin, 2b.....	0	0	3	5	1
Hutchinson, p.....	0	0	2	3	1
Kittredge, c.....	0	1	4	1	0
Totals.....	1	3	27	14	5

CLEVELAND	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Gilks, lf.....	0	0	5	0	0
McKean, ss.....	2	1	2	1	0
Smalley, 3b.....	1	1	0	2	0
Virtue, 1b.....	2	1	10	1	0
Davis, cf.....	1	1	2	0	1
West, rf.....	1	3	1	0	0
Zimmer, c.....	1	1	6	0	1
Ardner, 2b.....	0	3	0	3	0
Young, p.....	0	0	1	2	1
Totals.....	8	11	27	9	3

SCORE BY INNINGS

Chicago.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Cleveland.....	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0—8

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Davis, Ardner.

Three base hits—Zimmer, Ardner.

Home run—Virtue.

Struck out—By Hutchinson, 3; by Young, 5.

Bases on balls—Off Young, 3.

A remarkable catch by Cliff Carroll—the fielder turning a double somersault—was made in the second game.

WASHINGTON WINS A DOUBLE-HEADER

The national capital was not represented in major league ball in 1890, but had a team in a minor organization,

the Atlantic Association. It won two games in one day during the season, and the event being of such an unusual nature it caused much wonderment among followers of the sport. The Washingtons played better ball in the minor association than at any time when a member of the big organizations. In referring to the double victory the Washington Star had the following:

Go hang the diamond banner out
High on the outer wall,
For yesterday the Washingtons
Did win two games of ball.

Let loose the clarions of the sky,
Let stars to planets call
The joyous news that Washington
Did win two games of ball.

1890

Let sun to moon, in circling orbs,
From now until next fall
Proclaim each day that Washington
Has won two games of ball.

And then we may to some extent
Our sorrows less recall,
That Washington in other years
Lost every game of ball.

INVENTOR BRINGS FORTH CURVED BAT

A bat with a curved end, resembling somewhat a small sickle with a long handle, was presented to the base ball public in 1890. The inventor was a Chicago man. It was claimed for the new club that it made catching the ball harder by reason of the spinning motion imparted to the sphere and that this made playing more difficult. It was figured out that the game would be revolutionized as a result of the invention. The revolution, however, failed to appear.

LUBY WINS EIGHTEEN STRAIGHT GAMES

Luby, of the Chicago National League team, won eighteen straight games during the season of 1890, the victories extending from August 6 to October 3, inclusive.

The complete record of Luby's work will be found in the appended table:

1890

DATE.	CHICAGO VS.	OPP.	CHGO.
June 16....	Pittsburg.....	4	3
" 18....	Cincinnati.....	6	2
" 24....	*New York.....	12	5
" 26....	Brooklyn.....	5	11
" 28....	".....	8	4
July 2....	Philadelphia.....	7	0
" 5....	**Boston.....	5	7
" 8....	New York.....	2	3
" 10....	Boston.....	5	3
" 14....	Brooklyn.....	10	3
" 17....	Philadelphia.....	7	5
" 19....	".....	4	0
" 22....	New York.....	7	14
" 26....	Brooklyn.....	10	4
Aug. 6....	Cleveland.....	1	7
" 9....	Pittsburg.....	4	6
" 13....	Cincinnati.....	4	6
" 19....	Pittsburg.....	4	7
" 25....	New York.....	5	6
" 28....	Philadelphia.....	3	13
Sept. 1....	Boston.....	1	4
" 5....	Cincinnati.....	8	12
" 9....	**Pittsburg.....	4	12
" 10....	".....	1	8
" 12....	Cleveland.....	2	17
" 13....	".....	6	11
" 15....	Cincinnati.....	3	6
" 18....	".....	4	8
" 19....	Brooklyn.....	5	10
" 20....	**Brooklyn.....	9	0
" 22....	".....	1	14
" 24....	*Philadelphia.....	9	3
" 27....	Boston.....	2	6
" 30....	".....	4	6
Oct. 3....	New York.....	2	3

* Relieved losing pitchers.

** Played other positions.

KELLY GIVEN HORSE AND WAGONETTE

1891

On May 6, 1891, Mike Kelly, who accepted the management of the Cincinnati team in the American Association on the disbanding of the Players' League, made his first appearance in Boston with his aggregation and was given an ovation. The park was filled with the admirers of the "Only Kel," and every time he hove in sight the fans went wild with delight. During the afternoon he was pre-

sented with a wagonette and spirited gray horse and also a floral horseshoe four feet high. Mike responded in a brief speech.

FOGARTY DIES IN PHILADELPHIA

James Fogarty, who gained fame as a fielder with the Philadelphia National League team, died in that city on May 29, 1891, of consumption after being unable to leave his bed for three months. He was 26 years old and his home was in Los Angeles, Cal. Fogarty returned from the west in February of that year for the purpose of preparing for the approaching season, but a severe cold contracted on the journey from the coast caused him to seek the services of a physician. The disease had too strong a hold upon him to be overcome, however, and the end came.

1891

Fogarty was the league's premier left fielder in 1884 and again in 1886 and was a member of the base ball party that made a tour of the world. In 1889 he was presented with a watch and chain in recognition of his ability as a stealer of bases.

BALL CLUBS MAKE RAPID JOURNEY

The Philadelphia and Cincinnati teams arrived in the home city of the Reds on May 24, 1891, after a trip from the Pennsylvania metropolis that consumed only eighteen hours and twenty-two minutes, including stops. At some stages of the run seventy miles an hour were recorded. The swift journey was made in order to get the players into Cincinnati in time for a game Sunday afternoon, and shortly after their arrival the teams went to the park for that purpose. The game was stopped by the police, however, after an inning or two had been played. In court the following day the case was dismissed, the magistrate holding that while there was a law against playing a game of ball on Sunday there was no enactment that he knew of covering an attempt to play one.

TWENTY-FIVE INNING RUNLESS GAME

On July 18, 1891, Fargo and Grand Forks met on the reservation ball grounds at Devil's Lake and played a tie game of twenty-five innings. Not a run was scored by

either team. The Grand Forks Herald of July 19, 1891, referred to the game as follows:

RECORD SMASHED.

A Phenomenal Game Between Grand Forks and
Fargo Ball Teams.

TWENTY-FIVE INNINGS.

Time, Three Hours and Fifty Minutes, and No Runs
On Either Side.

1891

Twenty-five innings played and not a run made! That was the result of a game played yesterday between Grand Forks and Fargo at the state encampment at Devil's Lake.

Wasn't that a hummer! The record was broken and the new one probably will stand a long time before any other teams lower it.

The game started off in a manner promising nothing unusual; the pitchers, Gibbs and Raymer, having good control of the ball and the batters being in fairly good form. * * Watson was playing second and accepted nineteen chances without an error. McDonald, third base for Fargo, accepted fourteen chances, playing an errorless game, and Hearn accepted sixteen out of the seventeen chances. There were eleven double plays, each pitcher had eighteen strike-outs, twenty-five men were left on bases and the game lasted nearly four hours.

The Fargo Forum had the following in reference to the game:

The game was the longest ever played, neither team getting a man across the plate in twenty-five innings. The struggle lasted nearly four hours and was called to enable the clubs to catch a train for the east. No less than eleven double plays were made. During the game twenty-five men were left on bases. The batteries were: Grand Forks, Gibbs and Cardno; Fargo, Raymer and Adams. Each pitcher struck out eighteen men. Hank Hearn, Fargo's second baseman, accepted sixteen chances out of seventeen; Jack McDonald, Fargo's

third baseman, put out five and had ten assists and no errors. Jimmie Banning, shortstop for Fargo, and Bob Hill for Grand Forks, played errorless games. The playing of Al. Watson, second baseman for Grand Forks, was phenomenal. He accepted nineteen chances without an error. But one fly ball was dropped by the outfield. The work of both catchers was almost perfect, Sid Adams' throwing to second being unusually accurate.

BOTH BOSTON TEAMS WIN PENNANTS

Boston won in both leagues in 1891. The American Association broke the national agreement and played the season as an outlaw. War followed. Results:

1891

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs	Per ct.
Boston.....	.630
Chicago.....	.607
New York.....	.538
Philadelphia.....	.495
Cleveland.....	.468
Brooklyn.....	.445
Cincinnati.....	.409
Pittsburg.....	.407

The champions: Clarkson, Nichols, Staley, p; Bennett, Ganzel, c; Tucker, 1b; Quinn, 2b; Nash, 3b; Long, ss; Lowe, lf and 2b; Brodie, cf; Stovey, Kelly, rf; M. Sullivan, lf.

Leaders: Hamilton, batting, .338; Buckley, c, .944; Brown, 1b, .986; McPhee, 2b, .960; Bassett, 3b, .910; Cooney, ss, .924; O'Brien, lf, .958; Brodie, cf, .963; Thompson, rf, .946. Hutchinson was the leading pitcher.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Clubs.	Per ct.
Boston.....	.689
St. Louis.....	.620
Baltimore.....	.526
Athletics.....	.525
Milwaukee.....	.471
Columbus.....	.445
Louisville.....	.396
Washington.....	.328

Boston: Haddock, Buffington, Daily, Griffith, O'Brien, p; Murphy, Farrell, Kelly, c; Brouthers, Stricker, Joyce, basemen; Radford, ss; Richardson, T. Brown, Duffy, outfield.

TOM BROWN WINS GOLD WATCH

As the result of a voting contest, the object of which was to determine who was the most popular of the players

on the two teams that Boston had in the field in 1891, Tom Brown, of the American Association club, was the winner of a gold watch offered by the Boston Referee. Brown received a total of 11,692 votes to 8,983 for William Nash, of the National League.

YOUNG DECLINES WORLD'S SERIES CHALLENGE

At the conclusion of the regular season President Phelps, of the American Association, sent a challenge on behalf of the Boston club, winners of the 1891 pennant in his organization, to President Young, of the National League, for a series of games for the world's championship with the National leaders, also a Boston club. Mr. Young declined in the following letter:

1891

Washington, D. C., Oct. 9, 1891.

To Zach. Phelps, Pres. American Association.

Dear Sir: I hold in my possession an agreement, called the National Agreement, which was solemnly signed by three parties, one of which was your association. I sincerely regret that the breaking of that agreement by your association renders such a series of games as you propose impossible. Your kind waiver of technicalities, etc., means, as I construe it, that you are perfectly willing that the National League should trample the National Agreement under foot in order that a single club, a member of your association, should be accommodated with a series of games.

I hope the day is not far distant when the action and good judgment of your association, in resuming its allegiance to the National Agreement, will render such a series of games possible without the violation of an agreement, at which time you will find the champions of the National League ready and willing to compete with the champions of your association for the title of world's champions.

N. E. YOUNG,

President of National League.

DEATH OF LARRY CORCORAN

Lawrence J. Corcoran died at his home in Newark, N. J., on Oct. 14, 1891, of heart failure superinduced by Bright's disease. Corcoran was born in Brooklyn about

1860 and started playing ball professionally with the Chicago club in 1880, remaining with and doing yeoman service for that organization until the close of the season of 1884, when he was released. In 1886-7 he played with New York and later was with Washington. He then retired from active service on the field and went to umpiring. Corcoran had a record of three no-hit games.

Referring to him, Anson has this to say in his book "A Ball Player's Career": "He was a very little fellow, with an unusual amount of speed and the endurance of an Indian pony. As a batter he was only fair, but as a fielder in his position he was remarkable, being as quick as a cat and as plucky as they make them."

1891

CHARGES OF THROWN GAMES MADE

Charges of unfairness were made against the New York team by Chicago as a result of the pennant race in 1891. It was claimed that in the final series with the Bostons the Giants purposely weakened their team in order to enable the Bay State club to win enough games to keep the pennant from Chicago. At the opening of the series the standing was: Chicago, .628; Boston, .615. The New York men, who, for one reason or another, did not play at Boston were Ewing, Rusie and Connor. An investigation was made by the New York management, the committee's final report being that there was no truth in the charges and no foundation even upon which to lay them. This ended the incident.

END OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

The refusal of the American Association to live up to the terms of the National Agreement in 1891 was the cause of its downfall. The National League determined upon drastic measures to put it out of business, and as a result of secret negotiations four Association clubs were purchased at a total cost of \$135,000 and the work was done. The Association thus weakened went to the wall while the League increased its membership to twelve. The table on the following page gives interesting figures regarding the Association's career of ten years in the base ball arena.

YEAR	CINCINNATI	PHILADELPHIA	LOUISVILLE	PITTSBURG	ST. LOUIS	BALTIMORE	NEW YORK	COLUMBUS	BROOKLYN	CLEVELAND	BOSTON	WASHINGTON	INDIANAPOLIS	TOLEDO	RICHMOND	KANSAS CITY	MILWAUKEE	SYRACUSE	ROCHESTER
1882. 1883. 1884. 1885. 1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. 1891.	680 640 623 562 471 600 594 547	540 670 564 491 467 481 609 560 409 525	520 530 629 473 485 559 360 196 667 396	500 300 277 504 584	460 660 626 705 669 704 681 574 620	260 290 594 376 366 570 423 519 526	560 700 407 393 331	330 638 439 590 445	..... 384 473 555 448 629 679 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... 298 374 ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 689 .....	..... 190 328 .....	..... 271 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... 442 515 .....	..... 285 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 326 399 471	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 433 .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 500	
Pts. Y'rs.	1 8	1 10	1 10	..... 5	4 10	..... 10	1 5	..... 5	1 6	..... 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	..... 2	1 1	2 2	1 1	1 1	1 1

1891

The black figures in the table indicate pennant winners, and the totals the number of pennants won by the city heading that particular column and the number of years in the Association. The 1890 Brooklyn club and the 1891 Cincinnati club do not appear as they were transferred to other cities.

The Association introduced the percentage system in figuring out club standings and brought out many prominent players.

FRANK FLINT PASSES AWAY

At 6:55 o'clock on the evening of Jan. 14, 1892, having been totally blind since shortly before noon of that day, Frank Flint, popularly known as "Old Silver," died at his home in Chicago of consumption. He was a little over 36 years of age. He had been confined to his bed since November of the preceding year and was wasted almost to a skeleton at the time of his death.

1892

Flint was born in Philadelphia on Aug. 3, 1855, the family at an early period in Frank's life removing to St. Louis. There he picked up the rudiments of the game as a member of different amateur organizations and so rapid was his progress in mastering the intricacies of the pastime that he was in the professional ranks before he was 19 years old. He came into prominence as catcher of the Indianapolis team when "the Only Nolan" was in his prime and from there went to Chicago, where he remained a member of the team in that city until his retirement in 1890. He then embarked in the saloon business.

Flint was a fine ball player, a hard worker and generally reliable. During his career as a professional he caught in 835 games, a record shown to be more remarkable than it appears when it is considered that he faced the best of the old-time pitchers and his catching was done with unprotected hands. In 1877 he was behind the bat in 120 of 121 games played by his club.

TWELVE CLUBS IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

The National League branched out as a twelve club affair for the season of 1892, the cities of Baltimore,

Washington, St. Louis and Louisville of the defunct American Association having been given franchises. The schedule provided for a double season, the first running from April to July and the second from July to October. Having no opposition in the field, the season opened up most auspiciously.

BOSTON WINS PENNANT

Boston won the first season in the pennant race for 1892 with a percentage of .703 and Cleveland won the second half with .697. In the final test Boston was the victor, winning five out of six games, the first contest being a 0 to 0 battle of eleven innings. The final percentage was as follows:

1892

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs.	Per ct.
Boston .....	.680
Cleveland .....	.624
Brooklyn .....	.617
Philadelphia .....	.569
Cincinnati .....	.547
Pittsburg .....	.516
Chicago .....	.479
New York .....	.470
Louisville .....	.414
Washington .....	.384
St. Louis .....	.373
Baltimore .....	.313

The Boston team was composed of Nichols, Clarkson, Stivetts and Staley, p; Bennett, Ganzel and Kelly, c; Tucker, 1b; Quinn, 2b; Nash, 3b; Long, ss; Lowe, lf; Duffy, cf; McCarthy, rf.

Brouthers and Childs tied for League batting honors at .335; Kittredge, c, .921; Connor, 1b, .985; Bierbauer, 2b, .956; Dahlen, 3b, .943; D. Richardson, ss, .944; W. O'Brien, lf, .959; Griffin, cf, .969; Thompson, rf, .945. Stivetts was the leading pitcher.

GALVIN IS GIVEN A BENEFIT

The base ball lovers in Pittsburg showed their appreciation of the work of James F. Galvin when in his prime by turning out in large numbers at a benefit arranged in his honor on Oct. 17, 1892. An interesting programme of

sporting events was carried out and \$3,000 realized. Prominent base ball men attended.

DEATH OF LIPMAN PIKE

Lipman Pike, one of the stars of the amateur period, and who also gave a good account of himself after the establishment of professional ball playing, died at his home in Brooklyn in October, 1893, of heart disease. In a game played in 1866 Pike scored six home runs, five of which were made in succession, and the record of games of the early period of the sport give much evidence of his ability to line them out. Pike was a member of the Cincinnati club in 1878, but owing to differences with the management he asked for and was given his release in the summer of that year. Before leaving the city, however, he was presented with a diamond badge by the patrons of the game. Pike played right field. He retired about 1880 and established himself in business in Brooklyn.

1893

BOSTON AGAIN WINS PENNANT

The Bostons were again victors in the race for the National League pennant in 1893. The two season plan was abolished and a return to the original scheme of one schedule decided upon. The result:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs.	Per ct.
Boston .....	.667
Pittsburg.....	.628
Cleveland .....	.570
Philadelphia.....	.558
New York.....	.515
Brooklyn.....	.508
Cincinnati.....	.508
Baltimore.....	.462
Chicago.....	.445
St. Louis.....	.432
Louisville.....	.400
Washington.....	.310

The winning team: Nichols, Gastright, Staley, Stivett, p; Bennett, Ganzel, Merritt, c; Tucker, 1b; Lowe, 2b; Nash, 3b; Long, ss; Carroll, lf; Duffy, cf; McCarthy, rf.

The leaders of the League for the year were: Stenzell, batting, .409; Bennett, c, .912; W. Brown, 1b, .987;

Bierbauer, 2b, .959; McGarr, 3b, .944; Smith, ss, .935; Kelley, lf, .952; Griffin, cf, .960; Duffy, rf, .958. Killen was the leading pitcher.

DAUVRAY CUP WON BY BOSTON

Additional interest was given to the campaign of 1893 by the contests at the close of the regular season for the Dauvray cup, a trophy offered by Helen Dauvray, a well-known actress of that period. The games were played between the Bostons and a picked team known as the All-Americans. Boston was the winner.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY

1893 A pleasing feature of the year of 1893 was the increased attendance and the recovery from the depressed condition caused by the wars with the Brotherhood and the American Association. The obligations assumed in taking over the latter organization also were paid this year. At the close of the season the following unofficial statement was made public:

City.	ATTENDANCE	
	Total	Av.
Chicago.....	156,000	2,200
New York.....	200,000	3,500
Brooklyn.....	175,000	2,750
Boston.....	175,000	2,800
Philadelphia.....	290,000	4,750
Cincinnati.....	125,000	1,750
St. Louis.....	200,000	3,000
Pittsburg.....	184,000	3,000
Cleveland.....	110,000	1,600
Washington.....	60,000	1,100
Total.....	1,675,000	.....

PROFITS	
Cleveland.....	\$ 10,000
*Boston.....	20,000
Philadelphia.....	20,000
St. Louis.....	10,000
Baltimore.....	16,000
Cincinnati.....	15,000
Pittsburg.....	25,000
Louisville.....	6,000
Chicago.....	13,000
Brooklyn.....	5,000
New York.....	20,000
Total.....	\$160,000
*Estimated	

This showing, while not of great proportions, was of encouraging character.

CATCHER BENNETT CRIPPLED BY CARS

Charles W. Bennett, who caught for the Detroit champions of 1887 and later occupied a similar position on the Boston team, met with an accident on Jan. 10, 1894, which ended his career on the diamond and nearly cost him his life. Bennett, who was on his way from Kansas City to Williamsburg, stepped off the train at Wellsville, Kan., to greet a friend who was standing on the station platform. In attempting to return to his car he slipped and fell under the wheels, his legs being mangled so badly that amputation of both was necessary, one near the ankle and the other above the knee. The accident occurred in the evening. On his recovery Bennett went into business at Detroit, where he still is located.

1894

Bennett first became known as a ball player as a member of the Milwaukee club in 1878. In 1880 he joined the Worcester team and caught Richmond when that clever left-hander shut out Cleveland without a hit or run or a man getting to first base, the first time this feat had been accomplished in league ball and the second time on record. In 1881 he went to Detroit and remained there until the disbanding of the team at the close of the season of 1888, when he went to Boston. He was catcher of this team when the mishap referred to compelled him to retire. Being immensely popular with the lovers of the game in that city, they were not slow in coming to his assistance when the extent of his misfortune became known, and a benefit was given in his behalf which was a grand affair.

Bennett was a heavy batter, an accurate thrower and led National League catchers for ten seasons.

DEATH COMES TO ED. WILLIAMSON

Ed. Williamson, noted as a third baseman, died at Mountain Valley Springs, Ark., March 3, 1894, of dropsy. He was 38 years old. Williamson started playing ball professionally in 1876, joined the Chicago team in 1880 and remained (being one of the "stonewall infield") until 1890.

He went to Arkansas in the hope of regaining his health but grew worse. The funeral occurred in Chicago. Fred. Pfeffer and W. A. Sunday were among the pall bearers.

In speaking of his old team-mate Anson said:

Williamson was, in my opinion, the greatest all-around ball player the country ever saw. He was better than an average batsman and one of the few that knew how to wait for a ball and get the one he wanted before striking. He was a good third baseman, a good catcher and could pitch more than fairly well, too, when the necessity for doing so arose. After his retirement he went into business with Jimmie Wood, another ball player.

1894

TRY TO STOP BALL GAME BY PRAYING

On Sunday, July 1, 1894, about 200 attendants of a Milwaukee Sunday school, accompanied by the pastor of the church and other ecclesiasts, proceeded to a portion of the city where a ball game was in progress for the purpose of inducing the players to cease their sport. They arrived on the scene during the progress of the second inning, surrounded the diamond and started to pray in a most fervent manner. Still the game went on. The worshipers stuck to their task, however, but their efforts were unsuccessful, as the full nine innings were played.

WELCOME TO VICTORIOUS ORIOLES

Oct. 2, 1894, was a gala day in Baltimore. On that date Hanlon and his Orioles returned home after having won the National League pennant in an exciting finish with New York and thousands were on the streets to bid them welcome. At night the city was ablaze with redfire and everybody wore the Oriole colors. A procession of amateur ball clubs, local societies and individuals carrying transparencies marched through the streets and created the greatest enthusiasm, while so large was the crowd that at some points the marchers were unable to force their way through the mass of people. A dozen bands discoursed music during the progress of the parade, a feature of which was a 500-pound live porker mounted on a drag. This represented

a genuine "rooter." Following the parade a reception was held at the armory.

BALTIMORE LEADS IN PENNANT RACE

The pennant for 1894 was won by Baltimore after a lively fight with the New York team, under Ward. Hanlon headed the Baltimores. The result:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs.	Per ct.
Baltimore .....	.695
New York .....	.667
Boston .....	.629
Philadelphia .....	.559
Brooklyn .....	.534
Cleveland .....	.527
Pittsburg .....	.500
Chicago .....	.432
St. Louis .....	.424
Cincinnati .....	.419
Washington .....	.341
Louisville .....	.277

1894

The champion team was: McMahon, Hawke, Gleason, Esper, p; Robinson and Clarke, c; Brouthers, 1b; Reitz, 2b; Bonner, 2b; McGraw, 3b; Jennings, ss; Kelley, lf; Brodie, cf; Keeler, rf.

Leaders of the League: Duffy, batting, .438; Zimmer, c, .931; Anson, 1b, .988; Reitz, 2b, .966; Nash, 3b, .932; Glasscock, ss, .934; Hamilton, lf, .961; Griffin, cf, .963; Thompson, rf, .961. Meekin took pitching honors.

GIANTS WIN TEMPLE CUP SERIES

At the close of the pennant race in 1894 a new post-season series of games was introduced by the offering of a cup by Mr. Temple of Pittsburg to be contested for at the close of each season by the two leaders in the League championship battle. It was called the Temple Cup Series in honor of the donor.

The contests for the trophy opened Oct. 4 and the result was somewhat of a surprise, as the New Yorks won the series by defeating the Baltimores four games in succession. Rusie and Meekin were in great form. The contests netted a little over \$18,000 and this sum was divided on a basis of 65 and 35 per cent. The following is a summary

of the series, showing the scores and the cities in which the games were played:

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	BALT.	N. Y.
Oct. 4....	Baltimore.....	1	4
" 5....	"	6	9
" 6....	New York.....	1	4
" 8....	"	3	16

The work of the pitchers:

	Won	Lost
Rusie	2	0
Meekin.....	2	0
Esper.....	0	1
Hemming.....	0	1
Gleason	0	2

1894

RUMORS OF A BIG REVOLT

During the latter part of 1894 the air was filled with rumors of another association to combat the National League. Prominent men were mentioned as being connected with the movement, which was expected to accomplish what the Brotherhood had failed to do a few years before, but they either denied such an intention on their part when asked to state their position or maintained discreet silence. Harry Wright was said to be slated for a prominent place in the new organization, but he made an emphatic denial. The Overman Wheel Co. also was charged with being concerned in the venture. This the firm denied. In spite of denials, however, there still was considerable fear lest the National Association, as the new concern was to be known, became a reality. It failed to do so.

MIKE KELLY DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Michael J. Kelly, familiar to the older followers of the game as the "Ten Thousand Dollar Beauty" and "King Kel," and also hero of a popular song entitled "Slide, Kelly, Slide," died of pneumonia at the Emergency Hospital in Boston on the evening of Nov. 8, 1894. He was about 38 years of age. Kelly was one of the greatest players the game has produced, but his brilliant career on the diamond

was marred in great degree by habits which brought on the disease that finally resulted in his death.

He started his base ball career at Paterson, N. J., in 1877 and shortly thereafter joined the Cincinnati National League club. In 1880 he was secured by Anson for the Chicago team and remained a member of that organization through the season of 1887 when he was sold to Boston for \$10,000, forming, with John Clarkson, who was disposed of by Chicago to the same club for a similar amount the year following, what was popularly known as the "twenty thousand dollar battery."

Kelly joined the players' revolt in 1890 and was a member of the Boston team in that organization. When it dis-
banded he went to Cincinnati as manager of the American Association club in that city, but returned to Boston when the Cincinnati franchise was transferred to Milwaukee. A short time previous to his death he managed a team at Altoona, Pa. He was a heavy batter, great thrower and had few equals behind the bat.

1895

Joseph Quinn, who was a team-mate of Kelly's on the Boston club, said:

Kelly was the first catcher to scare base runners sliding for the plate by dropping his mask on the plate when the runner was on the point of sliding across it. He was the first right fielder to throw a runner out at first on a clean hit to right by getting the ball on the first bound and shooting it back in time to get the runner. He taught John Clarkson how to signal the men behind him so the infield knew what he was going to pitch, and he could throw a ball to second without moving out of his tracks. He was chock full of base ball brains and a headier player never walked on the field. Kelly died penniless after earning a fortune. The day he died he slipped off a hospital stretcher and his last words were: "This is my last slide."

BALTIMORE AGAIN WINS

Baltimore again was winner at the close of the race in 1895. Cleveland was second and Philadelphia was third.

The standing of each club at the finish is shown in the table below:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs	Per ct.
Baltimore .....	.669
Cleveland .....	.646
Philadelphia .....	.595
Chicago .....	.554
Brooklyn .....	.542
Boston .....	.542
Pittsburg .....	.538
Cincinnati .....	.508
New York .....	.504
Washington .....	.336
St. Louis .....	.298
Louisville .....	.267

1895

Baltimore team: Hoffer, Esper, Clarkson, McMahon, Hemming, p; Robinson and Clarke, c; Carey, 1b; Rietz, 2b; W. Gleason, 2b; McGraw, 3b; Jennings, ss; Kelley, lf; Brodie, cf; Keeler, rf.

League leaders: Burkett, batting, .423; Robinson and Clements, c, .952; Tebeau, 1b, .992; Lowe, 2b, .957; Cross, 3b, .930; Jennings, ss, .943; Delehanty, lf, .945; Griffin, cf, .972; Thompson, rf, .961. Hoffer was premier pitcher.

TEMPLE CUP SERIES TO CLEVELAND

The contests for the Temple Cup in 1895 resulted in favor of Cleveland by four games to one. The scores:

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	BALT.	CLEV.
Oct. 2....	Cleveland.....	4	5
" 3....	"	2	7
" 5....	"	1	7
" 7....	Baltimore.....	5	0
" 8....	"	2	5

The work of the pitchers:

	Won	Lost
Young	3	0
Cuppy	1	0
Esper.....	1	0
McMahon.....	0	2
Hoffer	0	2

There was considerable rowdyism on the part of the Baltimore team at the opening game on their grounds, but

nothing of a serious nature occurred. The net receipts were \$14,752.

DEATH OF HARRY WRIGHT

Shortly after noon of Oct. 3, 1895, Harry Wright, one of the most prominent figures in the base ball profession, and a man who had done great service in placing the game on its present high pedestal, died at a sanitarium in Atlantic City, N. J., of catarrhal pneumonia. He was ill a long time and death came after three operations.

Mr. Wright was born in Sheffield, Eng., on Jan. 10, 1835, and came to the United States in 1836. He originally was a cricket player. He took up ball playing in 1857 and was organizer of the famous Cincinnati Red Stockings, manager of the Boston team that won four pennants in succession and was holder of the home run record, he having secured seven four-baggers in a game at Newport, Ky., in 1867. It was as a manager, however, that Mr. Wright excelled. At the time of his death he was chief of staff of National League umpires.

1895

SILVER SERVICE FOR PRESIDENT YOUNG

As a testimonial of their appreciation of his efforts in behalf of base ball, the members of the several National League clubs in 1896 presented to President Young a magnificent silver service. The gift consisted of 300 pieces and cost nearly \$3,000. When the Chicago club called upon the League executive at his Washington home later in the season the testimonial played an important part in their entertainment.

1896

DELEHANTY GETS FOUR HOMERS AND A SINGLE

On July 13, 1896, eleven hundred Chicago fans saw the home team defeat Philadelphia despite the terrific batting of Ed. Delehanty, the visitors' first baseman. In five times at bat he knocked out four home runs and one single. This extraordinary performance won the admiration of the crowd, which fully appreciated the slugging out-break even if it was on the wrong side of the house. Except for this feature there was nothing out of the ordinary to the game. But it was enough for one day. The box

score is of historical interest and for that reason it is given in connection with this article:

1896

CHICAGO	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Everett, 3b.....	3	1	2	1	3	0
Dahlen, ss.....	2	2	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf.....	4	2	2	4	0	0
Anson, 1b.....	3	0	1	12	2	0
Ryan, rf.....	4	1	1	2	0	1
Decker, lf.....	4	1	1	0	0	1
Pfeffer, 2b.....	4	0	2	1	4	0
Terry, p.....	4	1	2	2	2	0
Donahue, c.....	3	1	0	5	0	0
Totals.....	31	9	11	27	11	2

PHILADELPHIA	AB.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cooley, lf.....	3	1	1	1	0	0
Hulen, ss.....	4	1	1	1	4	0
Mertes, cf.....	5	1	0	1	0	0
Delehanty, 1b.....	5	4	5	9	0	0
Thompson, rf.....	5	0	1	2	0	0
Hallman, 2b.....	4	1	1	5	3	0
Clements, c.....	2	0	0	5	3	0
Nash, 3b.....	4	0	0	0	3	1
Garvin, p.....	4	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.....	36	8	9	24	14	1

SCORE BY INNINGS

Chicago.....	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	*—9
Philadelphia.....	2	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	1—8

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Lange, Terry, Decker, Thompson.

Three base hits—Lange, Pfeffer.

Home runs—Delehanty, 4.

Struck out—Garvin, 4; Terry, 5.

Stolen bases—Everett 2, Dahlen 2, Lange, Anson.

Umpire—Emslie.

THIRD PENNANT FOR BALTIMORE

The National League pennant race for 1896 was won by Baltimore, making the third successive victory for the Orioles. The Clevelanders again finished in second place.

Cincinnati was a close third. The standings are given in the following table:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs.	Per ct.
Baltimore .....	.698
Cleveland .....	.625
Cincinnati .....	.606
Boston .....	.565
Chicago .....	.555
Pittsburg .....	.512
New York .....	.489
Philadelphia .....	.477
Washington .....	.443
Brooklyn .....	.443
St. Louis .....	.308
Louisville .....	.290

The winners: Corbett, Hoffer, Esper, Pond, McMahon and Hemming, p; Robinson and Clark, c; Doyle, 1b; Reitz, 2b; McGraw, 3b; Donnelly, 3b; Jennings, ss; Kelley, lf; Brodie, cf; Keeler, rf.

1896

League leaders: Burkett, batting, .410; Vaughan, c, .951; Tebeau, 1b, .987; McPhee, 2b, .982; Cross, 3b, .945; Connaughton, ss, .929; Kelley, lf, .955; Brodie, cf, .971; Keeler, rf, .931. Hoffer again led the pitchers.

BALTIMORE WINS CUP SERIES

Baltimore and Cleveland again met for the Temple Cup in 1896. This time Baltimore won.

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	BALT.	CLEV.
Oct. 2. . . .	Baltimore	7	1
" 3. . . .	"	7	2
" 5. . . .	"	6	2
" 8. . . .	Cleveland	5	0

The work of the pitchers:

	Won	Lost
Corbett	2	0
Hoffer	2	0
Cuppy	0	2
Young	0	1
Wallace	0	1

CHARLES RADBOURNE DIES

Charles Radbourne, regarded by many as the greatest pitcher, died at Bloomington, Ill., Feb. 5, 1897, of paresis, the malady being greatly aggravated and hastened

by the loss of one of his eyes, the result of an accidental discharge of a gun.

Radbourne was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1854. When he was very young his parents removed to Bloomington, Ill., and it was there he learned to play the game that made him famous. His first professional engagement of consequence was with the Peoria Reds in 1878. The following year he played with Comiskey, Loftus and the Gleasons on the Dubuque team in the Northwestern League and in 1880 he was a member of the Buffalo club. He signed with the Providence team for 1881, and it was while with that organization that he demonstrated his ability as a pitcher, his work in 1884 being without a parallel in the history of the national game. With the burden of the pitcher's work resting almost entirely upon his shoulders by reason of the desertion of Sweeney, the "Old Hoss," as he was popularly called, stuck to his post and brought his club to victory in the National League contest and then captured the world's championship by defeating the Metropolitans of the American Association three straight games.

1897

Providence dropped out of the League the following year and Radbourne went to Boston. He remained with the National League club there until 1890, when he cast his fortune with the players' organization. The strain he had undergone in the campaign of 1884 was beginning to tell on him, however, and it was realized that his pitching days were nearing their end. Still at times there was a flash of the old-time skill in his efforts and in a game with New York on April 28, 1890, he allowed but two hits, only twenty-nine men stepping to the plate and the first nineteen being retired in order.

In 1891 Radbourne was with Cincinnati. He retired at the close of the season.

FOUTZ DIES AFTER WEEK'S ILLNESS

David Foutz, well known as a pitcher and first baseman, and who was manager of the Brooklyn team the year previous to his death, died at his home in a suburb of Baltimore on the afternoon of March 5, 1897. He had been

confined to his bed one week. In 1882 Foutz pitched for the Leadville Blues, an organization of which Harry P. Keiley was manager, and which included in its membership Phelan, Kessler and Knowdell. The club made a trip east and created a favorable impression. Shortly after this Foutz signed with the St. Louis Browns and with Robert Carruthers did great work for Comiskey until both were sold to Brooklyn in 1888. After the transfer Foutz was used the greater part of the time at first base, being occasionally called in to finish games after other pitchers had been knocked out. He was over six feet in height, a good batter and was noted for his remarkable coolness in playing his positions.

TOUR OF AUSTRALIAN BALL PLAYERS

1897

A party of base ball players from Australia visited the United States in the spring of 1897, making their first appearance in San Francisco early in March, where they were beaten by the Olympics of that city, an amateur organization, by a score of 20 to 9. The visitors played fairly well, but seemed to be a little slow in their work in the field. After playing a number of games on the coast the team visited several eastern cities. The journey to the United States was made as a direct result of the Around the World tour of the American teams in 1888-9, at which time the game was introduced into Australia. The visitors gained additional information in regard to the sport and returned home pleased with their trip.

CHICAGO BEATS LOUISVILLE 36 TO 7

On June 29, 1897, Chicago defeated Louisville 36 to 7, being the record for a large score since the establishment of the National League in 1876. Five hundred people saw the game. McCormick secured six of the thirty hits made, while Connor and Callahan managed to get four apiece, two of Cal's being doubles. It took a little over two hours to play the contest, which occurred in Chicago. Callahan was hit pretty freely, especially in the fifth inning, when Louisville got five men across the plate. The following is

the box score, which gives details of the disaster to the Louisville team:

1897

CHICAGO	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Everett, 3b.....	3	2	0	3	0
McCormick, ss.....	5	6	3	2	0
Lange, cf.....	4	4	4	0	0
Anson, 1b.....	4	1	10	1	0
Ryan, rf.....	5	2	0	0	0
Decker, lf.....	2	3	0	0	0
Thornton, lf.....	2	2	1	0	0
Connor, 2b.....	4	4	3	2	1
Callahan, p.....	4	4	1	1	0
Donahue, c.....	3	2	5	2	0
Totals.....	36	30	27	11	1
LOUISVILLE	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Clark, lf.....	0	3	2	1	0
McCreary, rf.....	1	0	0	0	1
Pickering, cf.....	1	2	1	2	1
Stafford, ss.....	1	0	2	9	1
Werden, 1b.....	1	3	15	1	1
Dexter, 3b.....	0	4	1	7	2
Butler, c.....	0	0	3	1	2
Delehanty, 2b.....	1	1	1	0	2
Johnson, 2b.....	0	0	0	0	0
Frazer, p.....	0	0	1	2	0
Jones, p.....	2	1	0	0	0
Totals.....	7	14	*26	23	10

*Chicago player out for interference.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Chicago	3	5	7	1	2	1	2	7	8—36
Louisville	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	0—7

SUMMARY

Two-base hits—Everett, Lange, Ryan, Decker, Callahan 2, Donahue, Werden 2, Dexter, Delehanty, Jones.

Three-base hits—McCormick, Lange.

Home runs—McCormick, Ryan.

BENEFIT GIVEN PFEFFER

On Sept. 26, 1897, 9,000 persons assembled at the ball park in Chicago to attend the benefit tendered to Fred.

Pfeffer, the former great second baseman of the Chicago club, and the presentation of Mr. Pfeffer to the crowd was the signal for a great demonstration. He was accompanied by James Wood, Ross Barnes and Joe Quest, who also had won fame in the same position on the diamond. The feature of the entertainment was a ball game between old-timers, with Cherokee Fisher pitching, and a nine from the "Jack and the Beanstalk" company, then playing an engagement in the city, with a game between the Unions and the Marquettes following. Daniel O'Leary was master of ceremonies.

Pfeffer was one of the stars of the national game. He went to Chicago from Louisville in 1883 and remained with Anson until 1890, when he allied himself with the Brotherhood movement. He lost considerable money in the venture and when it collapsed rejoined the Chicago club, but illness handicapped him after that and ultimately forced him from the game. His work when in his prime was of the sensational order.

1897

PENNANT WON BY BOSTON

Boston won the pennant in 1897. Baltimore made a desperate struggle to gather in a fourth victory but had to be content with second place. Result:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs.	Per ct.
Boston .....	.705
Baltimore .....	.692
New York .....	.634
Cincinnati .....	.576
Cleveland .....	.527
Brooklyn .....	.462
Washington .....	.462
Pittsburg .....	.454
Chicago .....	.447
Philadelphia .....	.417
Louisville .....	.400
St. Louis .....	.229

Winners: Nichols, Klobedanz, Stivetts, Lewis, p; Bergen, Ganzel, Lake, c; Tenney, 1b; Lowe, 2b; Collins, 3b; Allen, Long, ss; Duffy, lf; Hamilton, cf; Stahl, Yeager, rf.

Leaders of League: Keeler, batting, .432; Peitz, c, .956; Tebeau, 1b, .994; McPhee, 2b, .965; Clingman, 3b, .949;

H. Jennings, ss, .933; Delehanty, lf, .970; Brodie, cf, .983; Keeler, cf, .970. Rusie headed the pitchers.

BALTIMORE WINS TEMPLE CUP

Baltimore won the Temple Cup series from Boston in 1897 by taking four out of the five games played. The contests were characterized by heavy batting, Reitz, Clarke, Corbett and Long making home runs in the game of Oct. 5. Counterfeit tickets at one of the Boston games caused a considerable loss to the players, while charges of hippodroming against the contesting clubs were made and the cup returned to the donor in 1898 and the series discontinued. The results of the games follow:

1897

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	BALT.	BOS'N
Oct. 4....	Boston.....	12	13
" 5....	"	13	11
" 6....	"	8	3
" 9....	Baltimore.....	12	11
" 11....	"	9	3

The work of the pitchers:

	Won	Lost
Hoffer.....	2	0
Corbett.....	1	0
Nichols.....	1	0
Nops.....	1	1
Lewis.....	0	1
Stivetts.....	0	1
Klobedanz.....	0	1
Hickman.....	0	1

CAPT. ANSON RETIRES

The season of 1897 had its climax in the retirement from the base ball arena of Adrian C. Anson, captain and manager of the Chicago team and for twenty-six years one of the foremost figures in this particular branch of athletics. It was the occasion for sincere regret on the part of all admirers of the game, as he was regarded as the ideal ball player and was popular the length and breadth of the United States.

Anson's first professional engagement was with the Forest Citys of Rockford, Ill., in 1871. From there he

went to Philadelphia and later to Chicago, where he played until his retirement. While Anson ranked high as a fielder, it was as a batsman that he excelled. Below will be found his record in this respect from 1875 to 1897. It will be seen that his average was over .300 for a period of twenty-one years:

Year.	Per ct.	Year.	Per ct.
1875.....	.318	1887.....	.421
1876.....	.342	1888.....	.343
1877.....	.335	1889.....	.341
1878.....	.336	1890.....	.311
1879.....	.407	1891.....	.294
1880.....	.338	1892.....	.274
1881.....	.399	1893.....	.322
1882.....	.362	1894.....	.394
1883.....	.307	1895.....	.338
1884.....	.337	1896.....	.335
1885.....	.310	1897.....	.302
1886.....	.371		

1897

In 1907, ten years after the veteran's retirement, Ned Hanlon paid him this tribute:

Anson was undoubtedly the greatest batter the game has ever known. He could hit it a mile, no matter what kind of a ball was served up to him. With a runner on third base, and not more than one man out, it was a 1 to 2 shot that the run would come over with Anson at the bat. He was good for a long fly or a hard grounder too hot to handle in time to get the man at the plate, if not for a clean hit. He was a terror to all pitchers, even the best, for he wasn't a free slugger like Dan Brouthers, but would carry a pitcher along and thought nothing of taking two strikes. He was just as sure of hitting the third one as the first. I remember one year when he made a bet of \$100 even that he would not strike out during the entire season. He struck out just once in 150 games and lost his bet, but that shows what kind of a batter he was.

Mike Kelly was the next greatest batter to Anson, whom he excelled in ability to hit to any field. No one ever has equalled Kelly as a place hitter. When playing the outfield against him I used to watch him like a hawk, for he would shift his feet and the position of his body after the ball was pitched according to what field he wanted to hit to. By watching him closely I could get a running start

in either direction when I was playing center field and was sometimes able to cut him out of a hit. But he was a wonder. Two men like Anson and Kelly would pretty nearly make a ball team by themselves.

DEATH COMES TO C. H. BYRNE

Charles H. Byrne, president of the Brooklyn club, died in New York on the morning of Jan. 4, 1898, of a complication of diseases. Mr. Byrne was born in New York and was 55 years old. He was given a college education and up to the time of his taking up base ball in 1883 had held important positions in the business world. During the years he was at the head of the Brooklyn organization he put through many notable deals and was a power in the councils of the game.

CHRIS VON DER AHE KIDNAPED

On Feb. 8, 1898, Chris Von der Ahe, owner of the St. Louis Browns, was induced to call at the St. Nicholas Hotel in that city for the purpose of attending to some important business matter. During the progress of the conference the base ball magnate was hustled into a cab provided for the purpose and driven rapidly away. He attempted to escape from his captors but failed, and before he could do anything further to free himself or call assistance he found himself on board a train that was soon speeding on its way to Pittsburg.

Von der Ahe was made defendant in a suit brought by Mark Baldwin, the pitcher, and W. A. Nimick of Pittsburg had gone on his bond. Failing to get any response to letters he had written to the St. Louis man, and wishing to protect himself from financial loss in case "der boss" failed to appear for trial, he sent a detective to investigate and this the officer did with the result just described.

Arriving in Pittsburg Von der Ahe appeared before Judge Buffington and was released on bonds of \$2,500. The case came up a few days later and judgment was rendered against him for \$3,500, including costs. This he was unable to pay and he was detained in Pittsburg for about ten days when friends came to his assistance and

the case was taken to a higher court and Von der Ahe permitted to return home.

ANSON AS MANAGER OF NEW YORKS

A. C. Anson, after the expiration of his contract with the Chicago club in February, 1898, accepted the management of the New York ball team for the ensuing year. After a month's trial of the position, and finding the situation not to his liking, he resigned his place and returned to Chicago. He made one trip west with the club and was given a great reception and presented with a floral offering by his home town admirers.

DEATH OF "BOBBY" MATTHEWS

1898

Robert Matthews, a noted player of the middle era of base ball, died at an institution near Baltimore in April, 1898, aged 48 years. Matthews was a star as far back as 1870, when he was a member of the Maryland club. Later he joined the New York Mutuals and made a great reputation for himself as a pitcher, going from that club to Providence in 1879. He remained at Providence during the season of 1880-1 and the following year was with Boston. By some writers Matthews is credited with having used the "spit" ball early in his career, although the evidence on that point is not conclusive. When he retired from active duty he went to umpiring. He quit base ball as a business about 1890.

MINORS BATTLE MAJORS 20 INNINGS

On April 10, 1898, the Milwaukee team of the Western League met the St. Louis National Leaguers in the latter city and gave the major organization a hot battle before going down to defeat. Twenty innings were played, the score standing 12 to 11 in favor of the home team. On June 30, 1892, Chicago and Cincinnati played a 7 to 7 twenty inning game, which was the longest ever played in the National League since its organization. The St. Louis-Milwaukee game is notable not only because of equalling the record but also from the fact that one of the contestants was a minor league club. The winning run was made with one out.

Other details will be found in the complete score which is herewith given:

1898

ST. LOUIS	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dowd, cf.....	4	2	7	0	0
Holmes, lf.....	2	4	5	0	0
Cross, ss.....	3	3	2	8	1
Crooks, 1b.....	2	3	26	1	0
Bierbauer, 2b.....	0	1	3	5	0
Hall, 3b.....	0	1	2	6	0
Turner, rf.....	1	1	3	0	1
Clements, c.....	0	0	2	0	0
Sugden, c.....	0	1	10	2	0
Sudhoff, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p.....	0	0	0	4	0
Carsey, p.....	0	1	0	1	0
Totals.....	12	17	60	27	2

MILWAUKEE	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Nichol, cf.....	0	0	6	1	0
Weaver, lf-3b.....	2	3	4	1	1
Waldron, rf.....	3	3	3	0	1
Daly, 2b.....	1	2	9	6	0
Lewee, ss.....	2	4	2	9	2
Mack, 1b.....	1	2	26	1	0
Barnes, 3b-p.....	1	0	1	4	0
Speer, c.....	1	0	7	3	0
Taylor, p.....	0	0	0	2	0
Wolter, lf-p.....	0	0	0	1	0
Papillian, p-lf.....	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.....	11	14	58	29	4

SCORE BY INNINGS

Mil....2 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—11
 St. L...1 0 3 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1—12

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Hall, Cross, Weaver, Waldron, Daly, Lewee 2.

Three base hit—Waldron.

Time of game—3:20.

Umpire—Hurst.

PENNANT AGAIN GOES TO BOSTON

Boston again won the pennant in 1898, with Baltimore second. The schedule was lengthened to 154 games.

The record of the different clubs will be found in the table below:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs.	Per ct.
Boston .....	.685
Baltimore .....	.644
Cincinnati .....	.605
Chicago .....	.567
Cleveland .....	.544
Philadelphia .....	.523
New York .....	.513
Pittsburg .....	.486
Louisville .....	.464
Brooklyn .....	.372
Washington .....	.336
St. Louis .....	.260

Boston team: Lewis, Nichols, Klobedanz, Willis, p; 1898
 Bergen, Yeager, c; Tenney, 1b; Lowe, 2b; Collins, 3b; Long,
 ss; Duffy, lf; Hamilton, cf; Stahl, rf; Hickman, Stivetts.

Leaders of League: Keeler, batting, .379; McGuire,
 c, .958; LaChance, 1b, .989; Crooks, 2b, .962; Wagner,
 3b, .945; Jennings, ss, .944; Kelley, lf, .973; Griffin, cf,
 .979; Tiernan, rf, .986. Lewis headed the pitchers.

ANSON DECLINES A BENEFIT

Friends of A. C. Anson, whose contract with the
 Chicago club expired early in 1898, proposed a benefit for
 the famous manager and player to take place during the
 summer of that year. The proposition received hearty in-
 dorsement from all parts of the country and would have
 been a big success. When the subject was unfolded to An-
 son, however, he objected. He stated that he had been
 paid for his services while a member of the Chicago club
 and that the patrons of the game were under no obligations
 to extend him financial assistance. Besides, he was not old
 or in need of aid. The project was dropped, but reluctant-
 ly, by the admirers of the "old man."

BEAUMONT MAKES 6 HITS IN 6 TIMES UP

On July 22, 1899, Clarence Beaumont of the Pitts-
 burg team made six hits in as many times at bat off Piatt,
 pitching for Philadelphia. None of the hits went outside
 of the diamond. He also scored six runs. This record has

never been equalled up to date. The game was won by Pittsburgh 18 to 4. Score:

1899

PITTSBURG	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Beaumont, cf.....	6	6	1	0	1
McCarthy, lf.....	3	2	2	2	0
Williams, 3b.....	4	3	0	2	1
McCreary, rf.....	3	2	1	0	1
Schriver, c.....	1	2	4	1	0
Ely, ss.....	0	1	4	5	0
Clarke, 1b.....	1	2	11	0	0
O'Brien, 2b.....	0	1	4	4	0
Tannehill, p.....	0	0	0	4	1
Totals.....	18	19	27	18	4

PHILADELPHIA	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cooley, 1b.....	0	2	10	0	2
Thomas, cf.....	0	2	1	0	0
Delehanty, lf.....	1	1	1	1	0
Childs, 2b.....	1	1	1	1	3
Flick, rf.....	1	3	1	0	1
Douglass, c.....	0	0	5	2	0
Cross, ss.....	1	1	3	4	0
Frazer, 3b.....	0	1	2	6	0
Piatt, p.....	0	0	0	1	1
Totals.....	4	11	24	15	7

SCORE BY INNINGS

Pittsburg	3	4	0	4	1	1	3	2	*—18
Philadelphia .....	.2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—4

SUMMARY

Two base hit—O'Brien.

Three base hits—Williams 2, Clarke, Cooley.

Double play—O'Brien, Ely, Clarke.

Bases on balls—Off Tannehill, 1; Piatt, 5.

Struck out—By Tannehill, 3; Piatt, 1.

Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt.

EIGHT HOME RUNS IN ONE GAME

Six home runs, two doubles and fourteen singles were made by Louisville against Washington Sept. 2, 1899. The score was 25 to 4. Washington made two home runs, two doubles, two triples and three singles; the game being one

of the heaviest batting contests on record. It was called after eight innings to catch a train. The tabulated score follows:

LOUISVILLE	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hoy, cf.....	5	4	2	0	0
Clarke, lf.....	3	5	4	1	0
Leach, 3b.....	3	2	1	1	0
Wagner, rf.....	1	2	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.....	3	2	3	3	0
Kelley, 1b.....	2	2	11	0	0
Zimmer, c.....	2	1	1	0	0
Clingman, ss.....	4	3	1	8	0
Woods, p.....	2	1	0	1	0
Totals.....	25	22	24	14	0

1899

WASHINGTON	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Slagle, cf.....	0	0	4	0	0
Mercer, 3b.....	1	1	1	0	2
O'Brien, lf.....	0	1	3	0	1
McGann, 1b.....	1	2	8	0	0
Freeman, rf-p.....	1	2	1	2	0
Stafford, ss.....	0	0	3	2	2
Barry, 2b.....	1	1	2	3	0
Roach, c.....	0	1	1	0	1
Dineen, p-rf.....	0	1	1	1	0
Totals.....	4	9	24	8	6

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Louisville	1	6	4	3	1	3	6	1—25
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1—4

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Leach, Wagner, Mercer, Freeman.

Three base hits—Barry, McGann.

Home runs—Hoy, Kelley, Leach, Clingman, Clarke, Ritchey, McGann, Freeman.

Double play—Stafford, Barry, McGann.

Umpires—Latham and Gaffney.

PENNANT WON BY BROOKLYN

The Brooklyn team, strengthened by the best players of the Baltimore club, won the pennant in 1899, the remnant

of the old Oriole organization finishing fourth. The Cleveland team, maintained by the Robisons merely for present necessities after they got a foothold in St. Louis by securing the Browns, was last in the race. The result:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs	Per ct.
Brooklyn .....	.677
Boston .....	.625
Philadelphia .....	.619
Baltimore .....	.592
St. Louis .....	.557
Cincinnati .....	.553
Pittsburg .....	.510
Chicago .....	.507
Louisville .....	.493
New York .....	.408
Washington .....	.358
Cleveland .....	.130

1899

Winning team: Hughes, Kennedy, Dunn, McJames, p; Farrell, McGuire, c; McGann, Jennings, Anderson, 1b; Daly, 2b; Casey, 3b; Dahlen, ss; Kelley, lf; Keeler, cf; Jones, rf; Anderson, rf.

Leaders: Delehanty, batting, .408; Peitz, c, .955; Clark, 1b, .988; DeMontreville, 2b, .966; Cross, 3b, .957; Davis, ss, .944; Kelley, lf, .976; Brodie, cf, .982; Blake, rf, .979. Hughes was the leading pitcher.

NATIONAL LEAGUE REDUCES CIRCUIT

At the annual meeting of the National League this year the organization returned to the original eight-club idea. Washington and Cleveland were dropped from membership, the Louisville club was consolidated with the Pittsburg organization and Baltimore's players were transferred to Brooklyn.

PART IV.

FROM INVASION OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE TO THE PRESENT TIME

ON the announcement of a reduction of the National League circuit to eight cities base ball men not connected with that organization saw an opportunity to place another major association in the field. The first attempt in this direction was made in the fall of 1899 when a league called the American Association was formed with A. C. Anson as president. It never got any further, as Philadelphia failed to come to time and its membership was essential. But the idea did not die. In January, 1900, it again came up, when Ban Johnson's Western League boldly announced its entry into the field with the title of American League and sought a location in Chicago. The National League was not disposed at first to grant the request, but did so when it became evident that the new body would withdraw from the National Agreement. The Chicago franchise was given to Charles Comiskey, who moved his St. Paul team to the western metropolis. Grand Rapids was transferred to Cleveland. The completed circuit was: Chicago, Milwaukee,

1900

Indianapolis, Detroit, Kansas City, Cleveland, Buffalo and Minneapolis.

ANSON PUBLISHES A BOOK

In 1900 Capt. A. C. Anson issued a book of reminiscences under the title of "A Ball Player's Career." The volume consisted of something over 300 pages and dealt in an entertaining manner with players and events from the time he was a member of an amateur team in Marshalltown, Iowa, to the date of his retirement in 1897. A large portion of the work was devoted to the trip around the world by the Chicago and All-America base ball teams in 1888-9.

1900

DEATH ENDS KNAUFF'S SUFFERINGS

Edward Knauff died in a Philadelphia hospital on Sept. 15, 1900, as the result of a broken back. Knauff was a pitcher of ability. He was with Philadelphia, St. Louis and Baltimore in the old American Association and after his retirement became a member of the Philadelphia fire department. While in the performance of his duties his back was broken by a falling beam. He was taken to a hospital and never left the cot on which he was placed when he entered the institution, his utter helplessness extending over a period of three and one-half years. Many eminent surgeons gave the case special attention but were unable to do anything for the sufferer. Knauff bore his affliction with great fortitude.

PENNANTS WON BY BROOKLYN AND CHICAGO

Brooklyn and Chicago were the pennant winners for 1900, neither team having much difficulty in acquiring the honor. Both leagues were well patronized. The race in the American attracted much attention because it was the first appearance of that league as a high class organization and it more than met the expectations of its backers and followers. There was nothing unusual in National League affairs except the return to an eight-club circuit. This has been already referred to. Baltimore and Washington were not represented in base ball this season, the Eastern League endeavoring to get the territory, but failing to do so.

The standings of the different clubs in both leagues will be found in the appended tables:

NATIONAL LEAGUE .

Clubs.	Per ct.
Brooklyn .....	.603
Pittsburg .....	.568
Philadelphia .....	.543
Boston .....	.478
Chicago .....	.464
St. Louis .....	.464
Cincinnati .....	.446
New York .....	.435

Winning team: McGinnity, Kennedy, Kitson, p; Farrell, McGuire, c; Jennings, 1b; Daly, DeMontreville, 2b; Cross, 3b; Dahlen, ss; Kelley, lf; Sheckard, lf; Keeler, cf; Jones, rf.

1900

League leaders: Wagner, batting, .380; M. Sullivan, c, .933; McGann, 1b, .989; Lowe, 2b, .960; Cross, 3b, .941; Davis and Dahlen, ss, .942; Selbach, lf, .957; Thomas, cf, .966; Wagner, rf, .969. McGinnity was the premier pitcher.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Per ct.
Chicago .....	.607
Milwaukee .....	.577
Indianapolis .....	.526
Detroit .....	.514
Kansas City .....	.496
Cleveland .....	.463
Buffalo .....	.439
Minneapolis .....	.381

Winning team: Denzer, Fisher, Katoll, Patterson, p; Sugden, Buckley, Wood, c; Isbell, 1b; Padden, 2b; Hartman, 3b; Shugart, ss; Hoy, cf; Dillard, lf; McFarland, Shearon, rf; Brodie, lf.

League leaders: Dungan, batting, .337; Sugden, c, .974; Anderson, 1b, .989; Bierbauer, 2b, .954; Coughlin, 3b, .920; Smith, ss, .918; Dowd, rf, .965; Ketchum, lf, .958; Hoy, cf, .976. Miller led the pitchers.

M'GINNITY GETS A TROPHY CUP

In October, 1900, a series of games was arranged between Brooklyn and Pittsburg for a cup given by the Commercial-Telegraph and Brooklyn won four of five contests played. McGinnity was the star and the trophy was in turn given to him. The presentation to the club was made

at the Alvin Theater, which was packed with enthusiastic fans. Mayor Diehl made the speech turning over the trophy to the victorious players and Joseph Kelley accepted the prize on behalf of the club.

EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

1901 The success attending the first season of the American League was so gratifying that it was deemed advisable to improve and strengthen it for 1901. This was done. Indianapolis, Kansas City, Buffalo and Minneapolis were dropped and their places taken by Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. To do this the invaders were obliged to withdraw from the National Agreement and a lively war with the National League followed. This suited the players, many of whom profited financially by forswearing allegiance to the old league and casting their fortunes at an advance in salary with the new organization.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LEAGUES

The National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues was organized at Chicago on Sept. 6, 1901. Its object was to safeguard the interests of the minor organizations, which were left without protection by the abrogation of the National Agreement. P. T. Powers was elected president and J. H. Farrell was selected as secretary. A great deal of work in the way of drafting and otherwise disposing of players is done by the League. An arbitration board also was provided for by the laws of the association.

PITTSBURG AND CHICAGO WIN

The pennants for 1901 went to Pittsburg in the National League and Chicago in the American League. Both organizations had interesting campaigns. During this season the National League introduced the foul strike rule and the rule compelling the catcher to play continuously under the bat, the most important pieces of base ball legislation enacted for a number of years. The older organization also abolished the National Agreement. The war between the rival associations was a bitter one, the National suffer-

ing the loss of a number of prominent players as a result. There was some talk of peace, but nothing came of it.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs.	Per ct.
Pittsburg.....	.647
Philadelphia.....	.593
Brooklyn.....	.581
St. Louis.....	.543
Boston.....	.500
Chicago.....	.381
New York.....	.380
Cincinnati.....	.374

Winners: Leever, Chesbro, Tannehill, Poole, Phillippi, p; Zimmer, O'Connor, Yeager, c; Bransfield, 1b; Ritchey, 2b; Leach, 3b; Ely, Wagner, ss; Clarke, lf; Beaumont, cf; Davis, rf.

1901

Leaders of league: Burkett, batting, .382; Zimmer, c, .969; McGann, 1b, .986; Hallman, 2b, .977; Wolverton, 3b, .920; Davis, ss, .943; Clarke, lf, .967; Thomas, cf, .973; Keeler, rf, .985. Chesbro ranked first as pitcher.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Per ct.
Chicago.....	.610
Boston.....	.581
Detroit.....	.548
Athletics.....	.544
Baltimore.....	.511
Washington.....	.459
Cleveland.....	.397
Milwaukee.....	.350

Winners: Piatt, Griffith, Patterson, Callahan, Kattoll, p; Sugden, Sullivan, c; Isbell, 1b; Mertes, 2b; Hartman, Burke, 3b; Shugart, Burke, ss; Hoy, cf; Jones, rf; McFarland, lf; Foster, utility.

Leaders of league: Lajoie, batting, .422; Criger, c, .969; Anderson, 1b, .981; Lajoie, 2b, .963; Bradley, 3b, .936; Clingman, ss, .938; Seybold, rf, .966; Duffy, lf, .973; Jackson, cf, .967. Griffith carried off pitching honors.

PRESIDENT YOUNG RESIGNS

N. E. Young, president of the National League, resigned his position in the fall of 1901 to take effect upon the election of a successor. Mr. Young had been connected with the organization in an official capacity since the year of its birth. He was chosen secretary in 1876, and was elected

president on the resignation of Mr. Mills in 1885, at which time also the offices of president, secretary and treasurer were consolidated, and during his twenty-seven years' service for the League did much to elevate the sport.

Mr. Young became interested in base ball in the old amateur days. He was one of the first to notice the trend toward professionalism, and in 1871 assisted in the organization of the National Professional Association, the predecessor of the National League. At that time Mr. Young was secretary of the Olympic club of Washington, D. C. He was elected to the same position in the professional association and held it until the condition of base ball affairs became such that a more elaborate organization was necessary and the National League was brought into existence.

1901

In all, Mr. Young devoted thirty-two years of his life to the national game and continues to be an enthusiastic follower of the sport. He still has his home at the national capital.

NATIONAL LEAGUE ELECTS SPALDING

The annual meeting of the National League in New York City in December, 1901, occupied five days and was one of the stormiest held by that body since it entered the arena of base ball in 1876. The election of a successor to President Young was on the programme and stirred up the trouble. The rapid strides in strength and popularity made by the American League had brought on a crisis in the affairs of the National body, and two factions, one known as the "Loyal Four"—composed of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburg—and the other termed the Freedman-Brush party—New York, Boston, St. Louis and Cincinnati—had developed as to the best means of meeting the situation.

A number of men had been mentioned in connection with the position of president, among them John M. Ward and Harry Pulliam, but when their names were presented to the meeting they declined for one reason or another to run. A. G. Spalding finally was declared elected by the

“Loyal Four” faction after a fight which showed much bitterness.

The first conflict of the meeting occurred over what was alleged to be a scheme on the part of the Freedman-Brush party to turn the League into a trust.

The Freedmanites claimed that the ten-year agreement entered into by the League had expired, but Col. Rogers, who assisted in preparing that document, asserted that it related only to the number of clubs making up the circuit.

The scheme was defeated finally by votes of Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburg, the former city breaking away from its party for the time being.

A ballot then was taken on president and resulted in no election, Spalding receiving the votes of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburg.

The fight continued daily and the arguments on each side were of animated character.

Finally on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 14, shortly after 1 o'clock, the twenty-sixth ballot was taken and Mr. Spalding declared elected. Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia and Pittsburg were the only clubs voting, the opposition refusing to take part in the proceedings and withdrawing from the meeting, but the Reed rule of counting a quorum was resorted to and the election of Mr. Spalding declared in due form.

Mr. Spalding assumed the duties of his position at once and announced that he would follow out a vigorous policy in the conduct of League affairs.

JOHNSON ON LEAGUE EXPANSION

The successful fight for recognition that was being made by the American League attracted more than ordinary attention from the fact that it was the first time that any association had battled triumphantly against the National organization. The failures of the Union Association, Players' League and American Association are recalled without taxing the memory greatly. There was much feeling displayed in the present campaign and charges made on both sides.

The position of the American League was thus shown in a statement by President Johnson:

In extending the American League circuit to the east the property interests of the National League were not ignored. Overtures made by us for a sensible and business-like adjustment were blindly repudiated. The gauntlet was thrown down to the American League. The leaders in the National League declared it would be a war of extermination. We accepted the issue courageously and have nothing to be ashamed of in the record of the last twelve months.

1901

Through all that trying period the organization made an honest effort to fulfill every pledge to public and player. Contracts were respected and while the opportunity was at hand to take unfair advantage of the opposition it was not accepted. The conduct of our affairs during the season merited the confidence and support of our friends.

The organization to-day is solidified and it has among its members men who have a greater interest in the sport than the mere grinding out of dollars. Well equipped to handle its own affairs, and stronger financially than probably any other base ball organization that ever flourished, the American League has nothing to fear from the embarrassed and thoroughly disrupted National League.

INJUNCTION AGAINST SPALDING

Soon after the adjournment of the National League meeting on the morning of Dec. 14 the opponents of Mr. Spalding secured an injunction against the newly-elected president restraining him from exercising the duties of the position. Mr. Spalding bowed to the court's mandate and in a letter to the several clubs composing the organization of which he was supposed to be the head he notified them of the fact and also advised each club owner to take such action to safeguard his interests as seemed best under the circumstances.

SPALDING ADVISED TO STICK TO HIS POST

On Feb. 20, 1902, it was publicly announced that Spalding had resigned the presidency of the National

League subject to the pleasure of the meeting to be held at Pittsburg on the 22d of that month. This conference, participated in by the Chicago, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Brooklyn clubs, opposed such action on the part of the head of the organization and passed a resolution disapproving of such course and returning the resignation.

Another resolution was adopted in favor of defending the suit which the opponents of Mr. Spalding had instituted to prevent him from occupying the office to which he had been elected.

DEATH OF WILLIAM SHARSIG

William Sharsig, manager of the Philadelphia American League team, died in that city in February, 1902, after an illness of two years. He was 44 years old. Mr. Sharsig was well known among base ball men, having been manager of the Athletic club in the American Association in 1883.

1902

GALVIN DIES IN PITTSBURG

On Friday evening, March 7, 1902, James Galvin, the "little steam engine pitcher," died at his home in Pittsburg. His ailment was catarrh of the stomach, and he had been unconscious since the Sunday preceding his death.

Galvin was born in St. Louis in 1855. He learned the game on the lots around that city and his first engagement of importance was with the St. Louis Reds in 1876, when he defeated the Cass club of Detroit in the first perfect game on record. In 1877 he was a member of the Allegheny club, going from there to Buffalo, where he remained until that city ceased to be a member of the National League, in 1885, when he joined the Pittsburg team. He wound up his major league career with this organization. Galvin was a star of the first magnitude, a hard worker and very popular.

After his ball playing days were over he had a precarious existence. He tried a number of schemes to earn a livelihood, but all failed, and for a long time previous to his illness he had been doing odd jobs around town. He left

a widow and five children, and while the once famous pitcher was slowly passing away in the second story of his home a flood was gradually increasing its depth in the apartments below.

COURT OVERRULES SPALDING DEMURRER

1902 On March 29, 1902, Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court of New York, handed down his decision on the demurrer of the Spalding faction to the complaint of the Freedman-Brush party in the suit to prevent Spalding from exercising the duties of the office of president of the National League. The demurrer was overruled, but defendant was allowed permission to withdraw the paper and defend the suit on payment of the costs. This left the case in its original state.

Previous to the rendering of the decision there was considerable dissatisfaction over the tangle into which the League had got itself, and this was increased by the near approach of the playing season. A conference was arranged finally to see if the trouble could not be brought to a speedy termination.

TOM BURNS FOUND DEAD IN BED

On the morning of March 19, 1902, Thomas E. Burns, one of the most widely known of ball players, was found dead in bed at the residence of P. T. Powers, president of the Eastern League, in Jersey City. Physicians declared heart disease was the cause of death.

Burns was born at Holmesdale, Pa., in 1857. His first noteworthy engagement was with the Chicago club in 1880, and he remained a member of Anson's combination until 1892. During this time he made a reputation for himself as one of the famous "stonewall infield," and also proved himself to be a good base runner, fair batter and first-class slider, going into the bases head first, instead of with his feet, as was the custom with most of the players at that period of the game. After leaving Chicago Burns went to Pittsburg. While there he had some trouble with the club management, the outcome of which was a suit for breach of contract, which he eventually won. From

Pittsburg he went to Springfield, Mass., to manage the Eastern League club there, and it was while thus engaged that he was called to Chicago to succeed Capt. Anson as manager of the team in that city. He held the position two seasons and gave way to Thomas Loftus. He again turned his steps eastward and at the time of his death was manager of the Jersey City club.

Burns was one of the party that made the trip around the world in 1888-9 and also was one of the few players of note that stood by the National League at the time of the Brotherhood revolt in 1890. 7

JAMES WHITFIELD KILLS HIMSELF

1902

James Whitfield, president of the Western League and sporting editor of the Kansas City Star, shot and instantly killed himself on the morning of April 7, 1902. For ten days previous to the act he had been in bed suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Worry over the great amount of work he was called upon to attend to by reason of his two positions brought on the ailment and unsettled his mind.

Whitfield had been a resident of Kansas City for a number of years and was well and favorably known in sporting circles. He was born in England and was 47 years old at the time of his death.

SPALDING RESIGNS---BOARD OF CONTROL NAMED

A conference of National League representatives was held early in April, 1902, for the purpose of ending the factional disturbance that was threatening to disrupt the organization. The peaceful feeling was more pronounced than the most sanguine had anticipated.

As a prelude the resignation of A. G. Spalding was presented. It was accepted.

The plan to be pursued following this action was the cause of much discussion and a number of solutions were presented and rejected.

It was at last decided to put the affairs of the League in the hands of a Board of Control until the meeting of

the organization in December. Messrs. Brush, Hart and Soden were selected for the important post and accepted the trust.

PITTSBURG AND ATHLETICS LEAD

The pennant winners for 1902 were Pittsburg in the National League and the Athletics in the American, the latter organization having been further strengthened by dropping Milwaukee and admitting St. Louis to membership. The National sprung a surprise by purchasing the Baltimore team in mid-season and transferring it to New York, but the American averted disaster by placing another team in the deserted city to finish the schedule. The record:

1902

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs.	Per ct.
Pittsburg.....	.741
Brooklyn.....	.543
Boston.....	.533
Cincinnati.....	.500
Chicago.....	.496
St. Louis.....	.418
Philadelphia.....	.409
New York.....	.353

Winning team: Chesbro, Doheny, Tannehill, Leever, Phillippi, p; Smith, Zimmer, O'Connor, c; Bransfield, Wagner, 1b; Ritchey, Burke, 2b; Leach, 3b; Wagner, Conroy, ss; Clarke, lf; Beaumont, cf; Davis, Wagner, Burke, rf; Sebring, utility.

Ranking players of the League: Beaumont, batting, .357; Kittredge, c, .967; Bransfield, 1b, .988; Ritchey, 2b, .965; Greminger, 3b, .954; Long, ss, .947; Sheckard, lf, .964; Beaumont, cf, .972; Keeler, rf, .982.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Per ct.
Athletics.....	.610
St. Louis.....	.574
Boston.....	.562
Chicago.....	.552
Cleveland.....	.507
Washington.....	.440
Detroit.....	.385
Baltimore.....	.362

Winning team: Mitchell, Plank, Waddell, Hustings, p; Schreck, Powers, c; Davis, 1b; Murphy, Fultz, Castro,

2b; L. Cross, 3b; M. Cross, ss; Seybold, rf; Fultz, cf; Hart-sell, lf.

Ranking players of the League: Delehanty, bat-ting, .376; Warner, c, .979; Carey, 1b, .991; Lajoie, 2b, .974; Collins, 3b, .951; Wallace, ss, .951; Seymour, rf, .975; Delehanty, lf, .967; F. Jones, cf, .980. Waddell was the leading pitcher.

PULLIAM HEADS NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Harry C. Pulliam, secretary of the Pittsburg club, was elected president of the National League on Dec. 13, 1902. At a previous session W. C. Temple of Pittsburg was chosen but declined the position. The selection of Mr. Pulliam was a victory for the peace party and an end to the war between the leagues seemed assured.

1902

Mr. Pulliam was president of the Louisville club in 1897-8 and went to Pittsburg with Mr. Dreyfuss when the clubs were consolidated.

PEACE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Committees representing the warring base ball or-ganizations met at Cincinnati on Jan. 9, 1902. Sessions were held at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Little of importance was done the first day, but at the second session the com-mittee got down to business and prepared and signed the following peace agreement:

Cincinnati, Jan. 10, 1903—At a prior date the National League and American Association of Pro-fessional Base Ball Clubs having appointed a com-mittee, and the American League of Base Ball Clubs having appointed a committee, the object and purpose being for said committee to meet, discuss and agree upon a policy to end any and all differ-ences now existing between said two leagues, and the said committee of the National League, con-sisting of Harry Pulliam, August Herrmann, James A. Hart and Frank De Haas Robison, and the said committee of the said American League, consisting of B. B. Johnson, Charles A. Comiskey, Charles W. Somers and H. J. Killilea, having met at the St. Nicholas Hotel in Cincinnati on Jan. 9, 1903, and having continued in session until this, the 10th day

1903

of January, 1903, and after having fairly and fully discussed all complaints and matters of grievances and abuses growing out of the present base ball conditions, and having in mind the future welfare and preservation of the national game, have unanimously agreed as follows:

1. Each and every contract hereafter entered into by the clubs of either league with players, managers or umpires shall be considered valid and binding.

2. A reserve rule shall be recognized by which each and every club may reserve players under contract, and a uniform contract for the use of each league shall be adopted.

1903

3. After a full consideration of all contract claims by each and every club it is agreed that the list hereto attached, marked Exhibits A and B, is the correct list of the players legally awarded to each club, Exhibit A being the list of American League players and Exhibit B being the list of National League players.

4. It is agreed that any and all sums of money received by any player from any club other than the club to which he is awarded by the exhibits hereto-attached shall be returned forthwith to the club so advancing said sums, and until all said sums of money so advanced are returned said player shall not be permitted to play with any club in either league.

5. The circuits of each league shall consist of the following cities:

American League—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

National League—Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Neither circuit shall be changed without the consent of the majority of clubs of each league. It is further provided that there shall be no consolidation in any city where two clubs exist, nor shall any club transfer its players for the purpose of injuring or weakening the league of which it is a member.

6. On or before the first day of February of

each year the president of each league shall appoint a schedule committee of three each, who shall be authorized to prepare a schedule of the games to be played during the championship season by each club in each league. This schedule shall be submitted by the committee within three weeks after their appointment to each league for their ratification and adoption. This committee shall be authorized—if they deem the same advisable—to provide for a series of championship games between all of the clubs in both leagues.

7. On or before the first day of February of each year the president of each league shall appoint a committee of three on rules from each league, who shall be authorized to prepare uniform playing rules. These rules shall be submitted by the committee within three weeks after their appointment to each league for their ratification and adoption.

1903

8. It is further agreed that the said two leagues hereinbefore mentioned shall enter into an agreement embodying the conditions and agreements hereinbefore set forth; and it is further agreed that President B. B. Johnson and President Harry C. Pulliam be and they are hereby appointed each a committee of one from each league for the purpose of making, preparing and formulating such national agreement; and it is further agreed that they invite President P. T. Powers of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues to confer and advise with them in the formulating of said agreement.

9. It is hereby agreed that each member hereby binds himself and his respective league by signing this agreement this 10th day of January, 1903.

HARRY C. PULLIAM
AUGUST HERRMANN,
JAMES A. HART,
FRANK DE HAAS ROBISON,
B. B. JOHNSON,
CHARLES A. COMISKEY,
CHARLES W. SOMERS,
H. J. KILLILEA.

The distribution of players, according to Exhibits A and B of the peace agreement given above, and referred

to in that document, was in the manner shown in the list which follows:

AMERICAN LEAGUE

ST. LOUIS

POWELL	KAHOE	McCORMACK
DONAHUE	SUGDEN	HEMPHILL
SUDHOFF	ANDERSON	HEIDRICK
RIEDY	PADDEN	BURKETT
SIEVERS	WALLACE	FRIEL

DETROIT

BUELOW	YEAGER	CRAWFORD
DONOVAN	TURNER	BARRETT
MERCER	GLEASON	McALLISTER
MULLEN	ELBERFELD	
KITSON	KISSINGER	

WASHINGTON

CLARK	LEE	MORAN
DRILL	CARRICK	COUGHLIN
ORTH	CAREY	DELEHANTY
TOWNSEND	DeMONTR'VILLE	SELBACH
PATTEN	ROBINSON	
HOLMES	RYAN	

PHILADELPHIA

PLANK	WILSON	HARTSELL
WADDELL	POWERS	SEYBOLD
HENLEY	SCHRECK'NG'ST	PICKERING
QUINN	DAVIS	MURPHY
ROGERS	M. CROSS	HOFFMAN
BENDER	L. CROSS	

BOSTON

COLLINS	ALTROCK	DOUGHERTY
YOUNG	CRIGER	STAHL
DINEEN	LaCHANCE	FREEMAN
WINTER	FERRIS	JONES
HUGHES	PARENT	STONE
GIBSON	GLEASON	
WOOD	O'BRIEN	

CLEVELAND

McCARTHY	HICKMAN	DORNER
BAY	ABBOTT	HESS
FLICK	BEMIS	HICKEY
WEED	JOSS	STOVALL
BRADLEY	MOORE	POUNDS
GOTHNAUR	WRIGHT	THONEY
LAJOIE	BERNHARDT	
WALKER	HILL	

CHICAGO

SULLIVAN	FLAHERTY	L. TANNEHILL
McFARLAND	DUNKEL	ODWELL
DUNDON	OWENS	F. JONES
CALLAHAN	ISBELL	GREEN
PATTERSON	DALY	DOLAN
WHITE	DAVIS	
C. JONES	HALLMAN	

1903

NEW YORK

O'CONNOR	ADKINS	L. DAVIS
BEVILLE	WOLF	CONROY
GRIFFITH	HOWELL	FULTZ
CHESBRO	GANZEL	KEELER
J. TANNEHILL	WILLIAMS	H. McFARLAND
WILTSE	LONG	COURTNEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE

CINCINNATI

KELLEY	POOLE	EWING
SEYMOUR	MORRISSEY	CORCORAN
DONLIN	VICKERS	PHILLIPS
MAGOON	BERGEN	ALLEMANG
BECKLEY	GLICKMAN	SUTTHOFF
STEINFELDT	PEITZ	WIGGS
HAHN	MALONEY	HOOKE

PITTSBURG

KANE	FALKENBURG	BRANSFIELD
PHILLIPPI	McLAUGHLIN	RITCHEY
LEEVE	MERRITT	WAGNER
DOHENY	SMITH	LEACH
VAIL	ZIMMER	BURKE
WILHELM	PHELPS	SEBRING
BEAUMONT	CLARKE	

1903

ST. LOUIS

DONOVAN	HACKETT	FARRELL
J. J. O'NEILL	C. McFARLAND	KRUGER
WEAVER	MILTON	HARTMAN
RYAN	SANDERS	BRASHEAR
M. J. O'NEILL	BROWN	BARCLAY
MURPHY	SMOOT	WICKER
YERKES	RHOADES	WILLIAMS
CURRIE	NICHOLS	DUNHAM

CHICAGO

KLING	CORRIDON	CASEY
RAUB	EVERS	HARDY
J. TAYLOR	MENEFEE	DOBBS
LUNDGREN	CHANCE	SLAGLE
WILLIAMS	LOWE	HARLEY
WEIMER	TINKER	JONES
EIGLER	FRISK	

BOSTON

WILLIS	ABBATICCHIO	COOLEY
PITTENGER	GREMINGER	CARSEY
MALARKEY	BONNER	MORAN
PIATT	STANLEY	KITTREDGE
TENNEY	DEXTER	
LUSH	AUDREY	

PHILADELPHIA

WOLVERTON	DUGGLEBY	ROTH
THOMAS	FRASER	GREEN
DOOIN	BARRY	IBERG
HUELSWITT	KEISTER	DOUGLASS

NEW YORK

MATTHEWSON	CRONIN	TAYLOR
VAN HALTREN	McGRAW	McGINNITY
BROWNE	*WARNER	DUNN
SMITH	BOWERMAN	LANDER
McGANN	MERTES	BABB
BRESNAHAN	MILLER	GILBERT

*If New York has contract with him prior to this date.

BROOKLYN

List to be attached by committee representing National League.

WIN. MERCER DIES BY ASPHYXIATION

1903

On Jan. 12, 1903, Win. Mercer, a pitcher for the Detroit team and a popular player, committed suicide at the Occidental Hotel in San Francisco by asphyxiation. He was one of a party of base ball tourists in California for the winter. Nothing absolutely definite was known as a reason for the act.

Mercer was 28 years old and was born in Wheeling, W. Va. His first engagement as a ball player was with the Dover, N. H., club, with which organization he played one season, going the next year to the Washington National League team. He joined Detroit in 1901.

INJUNCTION AGAINST PEACE AGREEMENT

Jan. 16, 1903, J. G. Johnson, representing John T. Brush, obtained a preliminary injunction restraining Harry Pulliam, president of the National League; Barney Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg National League club and J. I. Rogers of the Philadelphia National League club from ratifying the agreement signed at Cincinnati. The hearing was set for the following Wednesday.

Brush's action caused a good deal of comment on the part of base ball men.

AGREEMENT RATIFIED; INJUNCTION DROPPED

As soon as the Brush injunction proceedings became public a meeting of the National League was called for Jan. 19 at Cincinnati for the purpose of taking action on the peace agreement and putting a stop to the injunction suit if such a thing could be accomplished.

The meeting was a lively one. Finally at 2 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 22 Boston withdrew its objections

and the agreement was ratified by the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the agreement heretofore entered into between a committee of this league and a committee of the American League, which is commonly known as the peace agreement, and which agreement is herewith attached, be and the same is hereby ratified and adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

At this point in the proceedings Mr. Brush, who was present, announced that the injunction suit had been withdrawn.

The meeting then adjourned.

The peace pact was ratified also at a meeting of the American League.

1903

PENNANTS WON BY PITTSBURG AND BOSTON

The race for the pennants in 1903 was won by the Pittsburg National League and the Boston American League teams. The year was an eventful one. In addition to the signing of the peace treaty a new national agreement was entered into and the National Commission was organized with Presidents Pulliam and Johnson and August Herrmann as its members.

The record of the different clubs in the contest for league honors follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs.	Per ct.
Pittsburg.....	.650
New York.....	.604
Chicago.....	.594
Cincinnati.....	.532
Brooklyn.....	.515
Boston.....	.420
Philadelphia.....	.363
St. Louis.....	.314

Winners: Phillippi, Doheny, Leever, Kennedy, p; Phelps, Smith, c; Bransfield, 1b; Ritchey, 2b; Leach, 3b; Wagner, Kruger, ss; Kruger, lf; Clarke, lf; Beaumont, cf; Sebring, rf.

Leaders: Wagner, batting, .355; Warner, c, .979; McGann, 1b, .988; Ritchey, 2b, .961; Wolverton, 3b, .941;

Dahlen, ss, .946; Mertes, lf, .973; Dobbs, cf, .970; Carney, rf, .953. Leever was ranking pitcher.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Per ct.
Boston.....	.659
Athletics.....	.556
Cleveland.....	.550
New York.....	.537
Detroit.....	.478
St. Louis.....	.468
Chicago.....	.438
Washington.....	.314

Winners: Young, Dineen, Winter, Hughes, Gibson, p; Criger, Farrell and Stahl, c; LaChance, 1b; Ferris, 2b; Collins, 3b; Parent, ss; Stahl, O'Brien, cf; Dougherty, lf; Freeman, rf.

1903

Leaders: Lajoie, batting, .355; O'Connor, c, .988; Anderson, 1b, .987; McCormick, 2b, .964; Cross, 3b, .954; Moran, ss, .946; Crawford, rf, .964; Hartsel, lf, .968; F. Jones, cf, .988. Earl Moore led the pitchers.

BOSTON WINS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

The world's championship contests were resumed in 1903 with a series between Boston and Pittsburg. Boston won five of the eight games played. Scores:

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	BOS.	PITTS.
Oct. 1....	Boston.....	3	7
" 2....	".....	3	0
" 3....	".....	2	4
" 6....	Pittsburg.....	4	5
" 7....	Boston.....	11	2
" 8....	Pittsburg.....	6	3
" 10...	".....	7	3
" 13....	Boston.....	3	0

The work of the pitchers follows:

	Won	Lost
Phillippi.....	3	2
Dineen.....	3	1
Young.....	2	2
Leever.....	0	2
Kennedy.....	0	1

The total attendance was 100,429, the largest for any single day being 18,801, at Boston on Oct. 3. The total receipts were over \$50,000, Of this sum the Boston players

received \$1,182 each and the Boston club about \$6,700, while the Pittsburg players received \$1,316.27 each, President Dreyfuss giving his share to the team.

E. J. DELEHANTY DROWNED

Edward J. Delehanty fell from a bridge into the Niagara river and was drowned late in the fall of 1903. He had been ejected from a train just previous to the fatal plunge, and a suit for damages resulted in a verdict of \$5,000 against the railway company, the judgment being affirmed later by the High Court of Justice sitting at Toronto.

1903

Delehanty was one of the greatest players the game has produced. He was secured from Wheeling, W. Va., by Philadelphia on account of his batting ability and kept up a steady bombardment from the time of his entry into major league circles to the season which closed just preceding his untimely taking off. His greatest performance was four home runs and a single in five times at bat. Delehanty was equally brilliant as a fielder. His batting record:

Year	Per ct.
1892. ....	.312
1893. ....	.370
1894. ....	.400
1895. ....	.399
1896. ....	.394
1897. ....	.377
1898. ....	.334
1899. ....	.408
1900. ....	.319
1901. ....	.357
1902. ....	.376
1903. ....	.338

DEATH OF BENJAMIN FULLER

Benjamin Fuller, a player who gained fame as short stop of the New York club, died at his home in Cincinnati in April, 1904, of consumption. His remarkable work made him popular throughout the country. He continued playing as long as his strength lasted, when he retired and resignedly awaited the end.

1904

CY. YOUNG PITCHES PERFECT GAME

Cy. Young shut out Philadelphia on May 2, 1904, without a hit or run and did not allow a man to get to first base.

Ten thousand people witnessed the contest. Details will be found in the tabulated score below:

1904

PHILADELPHIA	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hartsel, lf.....	1	0	0	0	0
Hoffman, lf.....	2	0	2	1	0
Pickering, cf.....	3	0	1	0	0
Davis, 1b.....	3	0	5	0	1
L. Cross, 3b.....	3	0	4	1	0
Seybold, rf.....	3	0	2	0	0
Murphy, 2b... ..	3	0	1	2	0
M. Cross, ss.....	3	0	2	3	0
Schreck, c.....	3	0	7	0	0
Waddell, p.....	3	0	0	1	0
Totals.....	27	0	24	8	1

BOSTON	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Dougherty, lf.....	4	1	1	0	0
Collins, 3b.....	4	2	2	0	0
Stahl, cf	4	1	3	0	0
Freeman, rf.....	4	1	2	0	0
Parent, ss.....	4	2	1	4	0
LaChance, 1b.....	3	1	9	0	0
Ferris, 2b.....	3	1	0	3	0
Criger, c.....	3	1	9	0	0
Young, p.....	3	0	0	2	0
Totals.....	32	10	27	9	0

SCORE BY INNINGS

Philadelphia.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	*—3

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Collins, Criger.
 Three base hits—Stahl, Freeman, Ferris.
 Double plays—Hoffman-Schreck; L. Cross-Davis.
 Struck out—By Young, 8; by Waddell, 6.
 Time—1:25.
 Umpire—Dwyer.

GLADE STRIKES OUT SIXTEEN

Pitcher Glade of the St. Louis Browns established an American League record on July 15, 1904, by striking out sixteen men. The game was with Washington and the

Senators were beaten by a score of 7 to 2, with 6 hits to 11 for St. Louis. Townsend and Dunkle pitched for Washington.

CHESBRO WINS FOURTEEN STRAIGHT GAMES

Jack Chesbro, pitcher for the New York American League club, won fourteen straight games during the season of 1904. Previous to the start of the winning streak, which continued from May 14 to July 4, inclusive, he had lost to Cleveland with thirteen hits recorded against him. The contest at Chicago on May 20 was the most stubbornly fought of the entire victorious series, twelve innings being required to down the White Sox. In the fourteen games he allowed his opponents a total of eighty-five hits and struck out sixty men. New York made 143 hits. The record follows:

1904

DATE	OPPONENTS	OP.	N. Y.
May 14...	Cleveland.....	1	10
" 17...	Detroit.....	1	5
" 20...	Chicago.....	2	3
" 24...	St. Louis.....	0	3
" 28...	Philadelphia.....	0	1
June 1...	Detroit.....	3	5
" 4...	".....	1	5
" 9...	Cleveland.....	2	3
" 11...	Chicago.....	3	6
" 16...	St. Louis.....	3	10
" 21...	Washington.....	0	3
" 25...	Boston.....	3	5
July 1...	Washington.....	3	8
" 4...	Philadelphia.....	3	9

BOSTON AND NEW YORK LEAD LEAGUES

The victorious teams in the pennant race for 1904 were Boston in the American League and New York in the National League. The race in the former organization was a close one. The New York National champions refused to meet the Boston Americans so there was no series for the world's championship, but the Bostons took the title by default. The Giants claimed that in the absence of specific rules to govern them such contests in reality amounted to nothing. A letter signed by McGraw appeared in the newspapers before the season closed which intimated that there

would be no series, at the same time paying his respects in vigorous manner to President Johnson for alleged injustice done him.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs.	Per ct.
New York.....	.693
Chicago.....	.608
Cincinnati.....	.575
Pittsburg.....	.569
St. Louis.....	.422
Brooklyn.....	.366
Boston.....	.360
Philadelphia.....	.342

The winning team was made up as follows: McGinnity, Wiltse, Matthewson, Taylor, Ames, p; Warner, Bow-erman, c; McGann, 1b; Gilbert, 2b; Devlin, 3b; Dunn, 3b; Dahlen, ss; Mertes, lf; Bresnahan, rf; Browne, cf.

League leaders: Wagner, batting, .349; Warner, c, .973; McGann, 1b, .990; Ritchey, 2b, .958; Woodruff, 3b, .932; Corcoran, ss, .936; Clarke, lf, .979; Thomas, cf, .974; Shannon, rf, .978. McGinnity took pitching honors.

1904

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Per ct.
Boston.....	.617
New York.....	.609
Chicago.....	.578
Cleveland.....	.570
Athletics.....	.536
St. Louis.....	.428
Detroit.....	.408
Washington.....	.251

The winning team was: Tannehill, Dineen, Gibson, Young, Winter, p; Criger, Farrell, c; LaChance, 1b; Ferris, 2b; Collins, 3b; Parent, ss; Stahl, cf; Selbach, lf; Freeman, rf.

Leaders of league: Lajoie, batting, .384; Sugden, c, .990; LaChance, 1b, .991; Ferris, 2b, .964; Tannehill, 3b, .948; Wallace, ss, .955; Seybold, rf, .985; Barrett, lf, .979; Bay, cf, .990. Chesbro led the pitchers.

RICHARD HIGHAM DIES

Richard Higham died of pneumonia in St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, in March, 1905. Higham was born in England. After coming to the United States he took up

base ball and attained such proficiency as to be rated a first class exponent of the game as early as 1870. He was a member of the Chicago team that defeated the St. Louis Reds in the first professional 1 to 0 game, played in 1875, and after the organization of the National League belonged to different clubs until about 1880, when he retired and became an umpire. Higham played catcher and right field.

PETE DOWLING KILLED BY CARS

Peter Dowling, a left-hand pitcher of ability, was killed by a train at La Granada, Ore., on July 8, 1905. He was very popular with patrons of the game, and while a member of the Cleveland team retired Milwaukee without a hit or run on July 28, 1900. His last appearance as a player was in 1904, when he joined the Cardinals. Soon after his arrival in St. Louis, however, his mind became affected and he was sent to his home.

1905

SICKNESS COMPELS SELEE TO RESIGN

In 1905 sickness compelled Frank Selee, manager of the Chicago National League team, to resign his position and seek a more congenial climate. He removed to Colorado and later came into possession of the Pueblo club of the Western League. Selee went from Boston to Chicago in 1901 and entered upon the task of building up the nine in that city, which had not been able to capture a pennant since 1886, but the work was difficult and his health gave way in consequence.

LONG NATIONAL LEAGUE GAME

The record game of the National League, twenty innings, played between Cincinnati and Chicago in 1892, was equalled on Aug. 24, 1905, when Chicago defeated Philadelphia 2 to 1. The day was sultry and the work of the pitchers was something remarkable, the Phillies being unable to get more than thirteen hits off Reulbach during the long siege and Sparks allowing only a single base on balls. Strike-outs were not numerous, however, Reulbach getting seven and Sparks being credited with six. Two unassisted double plays, one by Tinker and one by Brans-

field, were features of the long contest, which was witnessed by a large crowd.

1905

CHICAGO	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Slagle, cf.....	0	0	0	0	0
McCarthy, cf.....	1	2	3	0	0
Casey, 3b.....	0	1	1	4	0
Chance, 1b.....	1	3	30	1	0
Schulte, lf.....	0	4	3	0	0
Tinker, ss.....	0	3	6	10	2
Maloney, rf.....	0	3	5	0	0
Hofman, 2b.....	0	0	3	9	0
O'Neill, c.....	0	2	9	1	0
Reulbach, p.....	0	1	0	4	0
Totals.....	2	19	60	29	2

PHILADELPHIA	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Thomas, cf.....	1	1	4	0	0
Courtney, 3b.....	0	1	6	4	0
Magee, lf.....	0	2	5	0	0
Bransfield, 1b.....	0	2	18	1	0
Titus, rf.....	0	1	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b.....	0	2	6	9	0
Doolin, ss.....	0	2	9	4	1
Doolin, c.....	0	1	9	5	0
Sparks, p.....	0	0	0	2	0
*Duffy.....	0	1	0	0	0
Totals.....	1	13	60	25	1

*Batted for Sparks in twentieth inning.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Phil. . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
 Chicago. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Doolin, Schulte.

Three base hits—Chance, Maloney, Schulte.

Double plays—Tinker, unassisted; Bransfield, unassisted.

Struck out—By Sparks, 6; by Reulbach, 7.

Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 1; off Reulbach, 4.

PENNANTS TO NEW YORK AND ATHLETICS

New York won the pennant in the National League in 1905 without much difficulty, but the race in the Amer-

ican was hotly contested, the Athletics finally winning over Chicago. Detroit finished third.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs.	Per ct.
New York.....	.686
Pittsburg.....	.627
Chicago.....	.601
Philadelphia.....	.546
Cincinnati.....	.516
St. Louis.....	.377
Boston.....	.331
Brooklyn.....	.316

The champions: Matthewson, Ames, Wiltse, Taylor, McGinnity, p; Bresnahan, Bowerman, c; McGann, 1b; Gilbert, 2b; Strang, 2b; Devlin, 3b; Dahlen, ss; Mertes, lf; Browne, cf; Donlin, rf; Clarke.

League leaders: Seymour, batting, .377; Moran, c, .986; McGann, 1b, .991; Ritchey, 2b, .961; Casey, 3b, .949; Corcoran, ss, .952; Shannon, lf, .983; Thomas, cf, .983; Clymer, rf, .986. Leever was the star slabman.

1905

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Per ct.
Athletics.....	.621
Chicago.....	.605
Detroit.....	.516
Boston.....	.513
Cleveland.....	.494
New York.....	.477
Washington.....	.421
St. Louis.....	.354

The winners: Bender, Plank, Henley, Coakley, Waddell, p; Schreckengost, Powers, c; Davis, 1b; Murphy, 2b; L. Cross, 3b; M. Cross, ss; Knight, ss; Seybold, rf; Lord, cf; D. Hoffman, cf; Hartsel, lf.

League leaders: Lajoie, batting, .328; Schreckengost, c, .984; Carr, 1b, .991; Lajoie, 2b, .991; Bradley, 3b, .944; Davis, ss, .948; Crawford, rf, .988; McIntyre, lf, .968; C. Stahl, cf, .977. Waddell ranked the pitchers.

NEW YORK WINS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

The world's championship for 1905 was won by New York, who took four out of five games played with the Athletics. The National Commission for the first time had charge of the series. The total attendance was 91,723 and the receipts \$68,435, of which sum each New York player

received \$1,142 and each Athletic player \$383. The latter amount was increased to a little over \$800 each by the donation of the club's share. Results:

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	N. Y.	PHIL.
Oct. 9....	Philadelphia.....	3	0
" 10....	New York.....	0	3
" 12....	Philadelphia.....	9	0
" 13....	New York.....	1	0
" 14....	".....	2	0

Work of the pitchers:

	Won	Lost
Matthewson.....	3	0
McGinnity.....	1	1
Bender.....	1	1
Coakley.....	0	1
Plank.....	0	2

1905

C. W. MURPHY BUYS CHICAGO NATIONALS

In the fall of 1905 Charles W. Murphy, formerly a Cincinnati newspaper man, and later connected with John T. Brush, owner of the New York club, purchased the Chicago National League team at a figure said to be \$125,000. Charles Taft financed him in the venture. Mr. Murphy's success since taking hold of the Cubs has been remarkable, a statement which the prosperous condition of the club and the fact that he is now the "whole thing" in directing its operations fully warrants.

After purchasing the team Murphy made Frank L. Chance manager, and the wisdom of the selection has been demonstrated by the great work he has done in developing the team into a pennant winning combination. Chance became a member of the Chicago club in 1897, hailing from California. He played behind the bat until 1903, a position he held up to 1912, when he was obliged to give it up on account of his health. He was a heavy batter and good base runner. He was born in 1877.

LAJOIE ISSUES A BASE BALL GUIDE

Lajoie's Base Ball Guide made its appearance in 1906. While principally an American League publication, it contained the records of other organizations as well as

much other data concerning the national game. It is published at Cleveland, O.

LONGEST MAJOR LEAGUE GAME

The longest game in major league history was played between the Boston and Philadelphia teams of the American League on Sept. 1, 1906, and was won by Philadelphia in the twenty-fourth inning. Score 4 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hartsel, lf.....	1	2	2	1	0
Lord, cf.....	0	1	6	0	0
Davis, 1b.....	0	0	12	1	0
Schreck, 1b.....	1	2	16	0	0
Seybold, rf.....	1	1	4	0	0
Murphy, 2b.....	0	2	3	7	0
Cross, ss.....	0	1	9	3	1
Knight, 3b.....	0	5	1	4	1
Powers, c.....	0	1	17	8	0
Coombs, p.....	1	1	2	9	0
Totals.....	4	16	72	33	2

1906

BOSTON	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hayden, rf.....	0	2	7	0	0
Parent, ss.....	1	4	6	9	0
Stahl, cf.....	0	2	5	0	0
Ferris 2b.....	0	1	5	8	0
Hoey, lf.....	0	2	4	0	0
Grimshaw, 1b.....	0	2	24	2	0
Morgan 3b.....	0	0	2	3	0
Carrigan, c.....	0	1	7	3	1
Criger, c.....	0	0	11	1	0
Harris, p.....	0	1	1	7	0
Totals.....	1	15	72	33	1

SCORE BY INNINGS

P. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4
 B. 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Ferris, Parent.
 Three base hits—Parent, Schreck, Knight 2, Seybold, Murphy.
 Struck out—By Coombs, 18; by Harris, 14.

It took four hours and forty-seven minutes to play the

contest, which was umpired by Hurst. Of the seven bases stolen Philadelphia got six.

FISHER PITCHES REMARKABLE GAME

On the same date as the Philadelphia-Boston record-breaker another remarkable game was played. Tom Fisher, pitching for Shreveport in the Southern Association, shut out Montgomery without a hit or run and did not allow a man to reach first base. He also struck out fourteen batters. Only two of the balls hit went outside of the diamond. Maxwell pitched for Montgomery.

PENNANTS GO TO CHICAGO CLUBS

1906 Both Chicago clubs were pennant winners in 1906, the National League champions making a record by winning 116 games. The result:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs.	Per ct.
Chicago .....	.763
New York .....	.632
Pittsburg .....	.608
Philadelphia .....	.464
Brooklyn .....	.434
Cincinnati .....	.424
St. Louis .....	.347
Boston .....	.324

Winning team: Reulbach, Brown, Lundgren, Overall, Pfeister, p; Kling, Moran, c; Chance, 1b; Hofman, 1b; Evers, 2b; Steinfeldt, 3b; Tinker, ss; Sheckard, lf; Hofman, rf; Schulte, rf; Slagle, cf.

League leaders: Wagner, batting, .339; Bowerman, c, .984; McGann, 1b, .995; Ritchey, 2b, .966; Arndt, 3b, .995; Tinker, ss, .944; Sheckard, lf, .986; Thomas, cf, .986; Schulte, rf, .975. Reulbach was the star pitcher.

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Clubs	Per ct.
Chicago .....	.616
New York .....	.596
Cleveland .....	.582
Athletics .....	.538
St. Louis .....	.510
Detroit .....	.477
Washington .....	.367
Boston .....	.318

Winning team: Owen, Altrock, Patterson, Smith, White, Walsh, p; Roth, Sullivan, Hart, c; Donahue, 1b; Is-

bell, 2b; Dundon, 2b; Tannehill, 3b; Rohe, 3b; Davis, ss; Tannehill, ss; Dougherty, lf; O'Neill, lf; Jones, cf; Hahn, rf.

League leaders: Stone, batting, .358; O'Connor, c, .990; Donahue, 1b, .988; Lajoie, 2b, .973; Bradley, 3b, .966; Turner, ss, .960; Keeler, rf, .987; Dougherty, lf, .987; Jones, cf, .988. Plank headed the pitchers.

WHITE SOX WIN WORLD'S SERIES

The contest for the world's championship in 1906 was won by the Chicago American League team, which captured four of the six games played. The attendance was 99,845 and the receipts \$106,550. Of this sum the National Commission received \$10,655; American League players, \$25,-051.28; National League players, \$8,350.42; National League club, \$31,246.65; American League club, \$31,246.65. This was the largest sum of money received at a world's series up to date.

1906

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	SOX	CUBS
Oct. 9....	Chicago, West Side.....	2	1
" 10....	" South Side.....	1	7
" 11....	" West Side.....	3	0
" 12....	" South Side.....	0	1
" 13....	" West Side.....	8	6
" 14....	" South Side.....	8	3

Work of the pitchers:

	Won	Lost
Walsh.....	2	0
Altrock.....	1	1
White.....	1	1
Brown.....	1	2
Reulbach.....	1	0
Pfeister.....	0	2

MAGNATES SODEN AND CONANT RETIRE

At the annual meeting of the National League in 1906 a dinner was tendered to Messrs. Arthur H. Soden and W. H. Conant of the Boston team, who had retired from base ball affairs after years of valuable service. There was a large attendance of club men from all parts of the country and many complimentary things were said of the two gentlemen in whose honor the banquet was given.

Editor Richter, of Sporting Life, made the principal address, paying a high tribute to the worth of the retiring magnates to base ball during their thirty years' connection with the game.

TRI-STATE LEAGUE ADMITTED

At the meeting of the National Commission at Cincinnati on Jan. 7, 1907, the Tri-State League, a minor organization heretofore operating as an outlaw concern, was admitted to the ranks of organized base ball, subject to the ratification of the National Association of Base Ball Leagues. This followed later and the Tri-State was placed in Class B.

1907

W. A. NIMICK DIES IN CALIFORNIA

W. A. Nimick, former owner of the Pittsburg club, died at Pasadena, Cal., on Jan. 21, 1907, after a year's residence in that state in an effort to recover his health. Mr. Nimick was an original stockholder in the Allegheny club, which afterward became the Pittsburg team.

JACOB EVANS FOUND DEAD IN YARD

Jacob Evans, a well known ball player of the early 80s, was found dead in the yard in the rear of his home in Baltimore on Feb. 3, 1907. Evans' position was right field, and he was noted for his cleverness in throwing out runners at first base. He played with Troy, Worcester and Cleveland, and led the National League's right fielders for five successive seasons.

CHARLES STAHL KILLS HIMSELF

Shortly before 10 o'clock on the morning of March 28, 1907, Charles Stahl, captain of and until a few days previous to the date mentioned also manager of the Boston American League team, committed suicide at West Baden, Ind., by taking carbolic acid. The club was at the Indiana resort preparing for the opening of the season. Worry over his failure to pilot the club to a better position in the race for the pennant is supposed to have been the motive which prompted him to end his life, and that the act was premeditated is borne out by the fact that he had made remarks

which indicated that he contemplated such a course. Stahl was 36 years old and a fine player.

HUFF MANAGES BOSTON AMERICANS

George A. Huff, athletic director of the University of Illinois, was appointed manager of the Boston American League team on March 28, 1907, and at once assumed the duties of his position. Mr. Huff was a man of acknowledged ability and his selection was expected to greatly benefit the club in the approaching race for the pennant. His first important act was the release of "Buck" Freeman, one of the original members of the Boston organization, and it caused so much comment that there were rumors prevalent that Huff would resign in consequence. These were denied, however, and soon died out.

1907

DEATH OF HARRY DOLAN

Harry Dolan, familiarly known as "Cozy," outfielder of the Boston National League team, died at Louisville, Ky., March 29, 1907, of typhoid pneumonia. He was ill one week. Dolan joined the Boston team about 1890 and as a ball player was above the average. He was 36 years of age.

OLD-TIME BALL PLAYER PASSES AWAY

Nat. Hicks, catcher for the old National, Philadelphia and Mutual clubs, and who was prominent in the game in 1870, died at a hotel in Hoboken, N. J., on April 21, 1907, as the result of escaping gas. Hicks was not much of a factor in the game after 1876. He was aged 62.

DONLIN DESERTS GIANTS

Mike Donlin, one of the stars of the New York team, deserted the McGraw organization just before the opening of the season of 1907 and put in the summer playing with James Callahan's Logan Square club in the Chicago semi-professional field. Later he joined his wife, Mabel Hite, a vaudeville star, and assisted in her specialties.

HUFF RESIGNS POSITION

On May 1, 1907, George Huff resigned his position as manager of the Boston American League team and re-

turned to his old post at the University of Illinois. In a letter Mr. Huff said:

I have come to the conclusion that I would not like professional base ball and I believe no one can make a success unless his heart is in his work. Furthermore, I doubt whether my temperament is suited for professional base ball. For these reasons, and these alone, I am giving up the position.

My relations with the players have been most agreeable, and President Taylor has been most considerate and helpful. During the short time I was in charge he gave me absolute and complete control. I hope to be able to assist in the success of the future Boston club, as I have completed arrangements with President Taylor to act as recruiting agent during my vacations.

1907

GOLD FOLDING CARD FOR ROOSEVELT

On May 16, 1907, President P. T. Powers, of the National Association of Base Ball Leagues; Secretary J. H. Farrell, of the same organization; Eugene F. Bert and M. J. Regan called upon President Roosevelt and presented him with a solid gold folding card, conferring upon him life membership in the association and free admission to all games played by clubs composing the organization. The card was of regulation base ball ticket size, with the president's portrait thereon, engraved in enameled gold, and the date and names of cities connected with the association. Secretary Farrell made the presentation speech, and President Roosevelt in his reply assured his visitors of his never-failing interest in the national game.

LONGEST COLLEGE GAME

The longest game between college nines was played at Hartford, Conn., on June 6, 1907, with Wesleyan and Trinity opposing each other. It lasted nineteen innings and was stopped on account of darkness. The score was 2 to 2. The work of both pitchers is worthy of special mention, Badgely, for Trinity, not giving a base on balls during the long contest and Cunningham, for Wesleyan, only walking two. The battle lasted three hours and fif-

teen minutes. The game in detail will be found in the appended table:

WESLEYAN	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Haley, 2b.....	0	2	7	3	0
Wright, ss.....	0	1	1	3	2
Cunningham, p.....	0	3	0	7	0
Smith, 1b.....	0	1	17	1	0
Baker, rf.....	0	0	1	0	1
McCathran, cf.....	0	1	5	0	0
Benton, 3b.....	0	0	6	5	1
Dresser, lf.....	2	1	3	1	0
Day, c.....	0	1	16	3	0
Demorest, rf.....	0	0	1	0	0
Totals.....	2	10	57	23	4

1907

TRINITY	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Rich, cf.....	0	1	4	0	0
Smith, c.....	0	1	12	2	0
Xanders, 3b.....	0	4	5	2	0
Badgely, p.....	0	1	3	9	0
Potter, 2b.....	0	0	4	4	1
Connor, lf.....	0	3	3	0	0
Gildersleeve, ss.....	0	1	2	3	2
Donnelly, 1b.....	1	1	23	0	2
Myers, rf.....	1	2	1	0	0
Totals.....	2	14	57	20	5

SCORE BY INNINGS

Wesleyan .0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
 Trinity....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

SUMMARY

Two base hit—Connor.
 Base on balls—Off Cunningham, 2.
 Struck out—By Cunningham, 13; by Badgely, 10.
 Time of game—3:15.
 Umpire—McCue.

EZRA B. SUTTON'S LIFE ENDED

Ezra B. Sutton, one of the old-timers in the realm of base ball, died at a private hospital in Braintree, Mass.,

on June 20, 1907, aged 57 years. Sutton began playing ball in 1868 and made his entry into professional ranks as a member of the Forest City club of Cleveland in 1870, going from there to Philadelphia in 1873 and being a member of the Athletics when that team and the Bostons made the trip to England in 1874. Owing to a lame arm Sutton did not play during the season of 1876, but the following year joined the Bostons and remained with that organization until 1888, when he was released. He figured very little in the game after that.

1907 Sutton was one of the best third basemen in the history of professional ball. He was an accurate thrower, splendid fielder and a handy man with the bat. While third base was his position, he filled other places on the team when necessity required it and always with great success.

WILLIAM KLUSMAN DIES

William Klusman, a former major league player, died in Cincinnati on June 24, 1907, of consumption. He played second base for the Boston Nationals in 1888-9. After quitting the big organization he made quite a reputation as member of various minor league teams.

GLEASON MADE FIRE CAPTAIN

William Gleason, who was shortstop of the St. Louis Browns when that team, under Comiskey, captured four American Association pennants in the 80s, was made a captain in the St. Louis fire department on June 28, 1907. He joined the department when he quit base ball on account of what he considered insufficient pay for his services. Gleason and his brother Jack were famous players in their day.

LONGEST GAME ON RECORD

The longest game on record was played on July 4, 1907, at Cleveland, O., between amateur teams composed of members whose ages ranged around 18 years. Thirty innings were required to settle the question of superiority between the Brooklyn Athletic Club and the East End All Stars. At this point Leroy, pitcher for the Brooklyns, end-

ed the game by knocking out a homer with two men on bases, making the score 4 to 1. Leroy pitched eighteen of the thirty innings and allowed only one hit. Score:

BROOKLYN A. C.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Sigler, ss.....	0	2	6	13	0
Hastings, rf.....	0	0	2	0	0
Lawrence, lf.....	0	0	2	0	0
Welsh, 2b.....	0	0	6	9	0
Goodman, 1b.....	0	0	24	1	1
Clever, 3b.....	1	0	5	6	0
Stewart, cf.....	1	0	1	0	0
Litzler, c.....	1	2	30	5	1
Peltz, p.....	0	0	4	4	0
Leroy, p.....	1	4	10	9	0
Totals.....	4	8	90	47	2

1907

ALL STARS	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bender, 2b.....	1	1	4	9	0
Miller, cf.....	0	1	2	0	0
Hardy, 3b.....	0	1	3	9	0
Rice, 1b.....	0	0	24	2	1
Kelly, rf.....	0	0	3	1	0
Wise, lf.....	0	0	6	2	0
Green, ss.....	0	0	9	8	0
Kramer, c.....	0	0	29	6	2
Baker, p.....	0	0	6	5	0
Smith, p.....	0	1	4	8	0
Totals.....	1	4	90	50	3

SCORE BY INNINGS

B. A. C. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
 0 0 0 0 3-4
 A. S. . . . 1 0
 0 0 0 0 0-1

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Bender, Hardy.
 Three base hits—Leroy, 2; Sigler.
 Home run—Leroy.
 Struck out—By Leroy, 21; by Peltz, 4; by Baker, 5; by Smith, 7.
 Base on balls—Off Baker, 4; off Smith, 4.

Five double plays were made during the progress of the game, which lasted five hours and fifty minutes. Welsh

and Goodman making three and Bender and Green two. King W. Kelly was the umpire.

ANSON AS A SEMI-PRO MAGNATE

During the summer of 1907 A. C. Anson, who had not been identified with base ball since 1897, put a team in the Chicago semi-pro field and the familiar name Anson's Colts was heard once again in the land. The captain played with them occasionally and the club made a good record. Walter Eckersall, the famous University of Chicago foot ball player, was a member of the team.

SCOTT HASTINGS DIES IN CALIFORNIA

1907 On Aug. 14, 1907, W. Scott Hastings, a well-known catcher of bygone days, died at the Soldiers' Home in Sawtelle, Cal., after a long illness. He was backstop of the old Forest City club of Rockford, Ill., and on the disbanding of that team went to Chicago. Later he played with Hartford and Louisville. He retired about 1877 and went west, locating in San Francisco, where he prospered for a time but gradually dropped from public notice. Hastings was a veteran of the civil war, having gone to the front with an Illinois regiment. He was a fair all-around player.

BENEFIT FOR "BUG" HOLLIDAY

Friends of James W. Holliday, an old-time base ball star, gathered at Cincinnati in September, 1907, to attend a benefit arranged in behalf of the veteran, who was suffering from rheumatism. Several hundred dollars was netted as a result of the entertainment. A game of ball between the Pen and Pencilers and a nine composed of former stars was won by the has-beens by a score of 10 to 2 in seven innings. The victorious team was made up of Keenan, c; Shallix and Hahn, p; Reilly, 1b; McPhee, 2b; Sommer, 3b; Mullane, ss; Schwartz, rf; Stenzel, cf; Boyle, lf. Hahn struck out nine the few innings he pitched.

BASE BALL FIELD DAY

A base ball field day was held in Cincinnati on Sept. 11, 1907, at which representatives from the two major

and six minor leagues were in attendance to take part in the contests. There was a great crowd present. The results of the meet follow:

Long distance throwing—Lajeune, Springfield Central League team, 399 feet, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; Hostetter, St. Louis Nationals, 385 feet, 8 inches; Stanley, Louisville, 372 feet, 11 3-8 inches; Mitchell, Cincinnati Nationals, 372 feet; McCay, Mobile, 348 feet, 4 inches; Wagner, Pittsburg Nationals, 341 feet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Circling the bases—Clements, of Jersey City, 14 1-5 seconds; Thoney, Toronto, 14 2-5 seconds; Lobert, Cincinnati Nationals, 14 2-5 seconds; Maloney, Brooklyn Nationals, 14 3-5 seconds; Browne, New York Nationals, 14 3-5 seconds; Noblett, Grand Rapids, 14 3-5 seconds; Hoffman, New York Americans, 15 seconds.

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Fungo hitting—Mitchell, Cincinnati Nationals, 413 feet, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; McIntire, Brooklyn Nationals, 411 feet, 1 inch; Walsh, Chicago Americans, 396 feet, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Overall, Chicago Nationals, 380 feet, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches; McCay, Mobile, 356 feet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; Leifeld, Pittsburg Nationals, 322 feet, 7 inches.

Throwing to second base—Gibson, Pittsburg Nationals, first; McLean, Cincinnati Nationals, second.

Beating out a bunt—Thoney, Toronto, 3 1-5 seconds; Hoffman, New York Americans, 3 2-5 seconds; Maloney, Brooklyn Nationals, 3 2-5 seconds; Leach, Pittsburg Nationals, 3 2-5 seconds; Huggins, Cincinnati Nationals, 3 2-5 seconds.

The officials of the contest were: Referee, William Rankin; Starter, Starbuck Smith; Judges, Harry Pulliam, John E. Bruce, Clyde Johnson; Timers, E. W. Murphy, M. C. Longenecker, Tom Andrews; Measurers, A. Brodbeck, N. C. Seuss, E. Brendamour; Clerk of Course, M. H. Isaacs; Scorer, Ren. Mulford, Jr.

UMPIRE EVANS HIT WITH A POP BOTTLE

William G. Evans, an umpire in the American League, was struck on the head with a soda water bottle during the progress of a game between the Detroit and

St. Louis teams in the Missouri city on Sept. 15, 1907, and knocked senseless. He was taken to a hospital and for a time it was thought his injuries would prove fatal, but he rallied and in a few days was on the road to recovery. His assailant, a youth of 18, was arrested and later fined \$100 and costs.

CHARLES G. BUFFINGTON DEAD

Charles G. Buffington, one of the greatest pitchers of his day, died in a hospital at Fall River, Mass., on the afternoon of Sept. 23, 1907, while awaiting an operation. Buffington was born in Fall River on June 14, 1861, and made his first appearance as a professional with the Philadelphia team in 1882, but was released after a few months and joined the Bostons. He developed into a pitcher of great ability and shone with unusual brilliancy for a number of years. He was a Mason and a Shriner.

BOMAR WINS 20 GAMES OUT OF 22

Charles Bomar, of the Decatur team of the I. I. I. League, distinguished himself during the season of 1907 by winning twenty games out of twenty-two pitched, the two he failed to get being ties. Bomar also did good work with the stick. His pitching percentage for the entire season was .740 and he struck out 190 batsmen

CHICAGO AND DETROIT WIN PENNANTS

Chicago won the pennant in the National League and Detroit led in the American League in 1907. There was great joy at the home of the Tigers over the victory of Jennings and his men, the scene resembling a big political celebration. The records:

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
Clubs.		Per ct.
Chicago .....		.704
Pittsburg .....		.591
Philadelphia .....		.566
New York .....		.536
Brooklyn .....		.439
Cincinnati .....		.431
Boston .....		.392
St. Louis .....		.340

Winning team: Reulbach, Brown, Overall, Fraser, Pfeister, Lundgren, Coakley, p; Kling, Moran, c; Chance,

Hofman, 1b; Evers, Hofman, Zimmerman, 2b; Steinfeldt, 3b; Tinker, ss; Slagle, Sheckard, lf; Slagle, Howard, Hofman, cf; Schulte, Howard, rf.

League Leaders: Batting, Wagner, .350; Bowerman, c, .990; McGann, 1b, .994; Ritchey, 2b, .971; Steinfeldt, 3b, .967; Bridwell, ss, .942; Clarke, lf, .987; Thomas, cf, .980; Bates, rf, .979. Reulbach carried off the pitching honors.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Per ct.
Detroit.....	.613
Athletics.....	.607
Chicago.....	.576
Cleveland.....	.559
New York.....	.473
St. Louis.....	.454
Boston.....	.396
Washington.....	.325

1907

Winning team: Donovan, Killian, Siever, Mullin, Eubanks, p; Schmidt, Payne, Archer, c; Rossman, 1b; Schaefer, Downs, 2b; Coughlin, 3b; O'Leary, Schaefer, ss; Cobb, rf; Crawford, Downs, cf; Jones, McIntyre, lf; Lowe.

League Leaders: Batting, Cobb, .350; Schreckengost, c, .985; Donahue, 1b, .994; Lajoie, 2b, .969; Shipke, 3b, .949; Cross, ss, .954; Hahn, rf, .990; Jones, lf, .971; Sullivan, cf, .975. Donovan was leading pitcher.

MANY LONG GAMES IN 1907

The season of 1907 was notable for many long games in the minor leagues. Among them may be mentioned the following:

Pierce School, 4; Bennett School, 3; 28 innings. Batteries, Goodale and Emery, Connor and Ruggles. Boston, June 8.

Green Bay, 2; LaCrosse, 1; 23 innings. Batteries, Parish, Hastings and Karnell; Jones, Ballies and Killian. Green Bay, July 14.

Mansfield, 2; Marion, 1; 23 innings. Bucholz pitched for Mansfield and Burk for Marion. Marion, July 20.

Oklahoma, 2; Hutchinson, 1; 23 innings. Batteries, Bandy and Goes, Fleharty, Horton and Lewis. Hutchinson, May 29.

Peoria, 3; Clinton, 0; 22 innings. Batteries, Moore and Wolfe, Stauffer and Smith. Clinton, Iowa, July 25. Peoria scored her runs in the last inning and retired Clinton by a triple play.

Jacksonville, 3; Burlington, 2; 21 innings. Batteries, Akers and Belt, Greene and Bruggeman. Jacksonville, June 26.

Johnstown, 4; Reading, 3; 21 innings. Batteries, Jones and Koepmann, Forrester and Poole; Matthews and Foster. Johnstown, Aug. 8.

1907 Lowell, 1; Haverhill, 1; 20 innings. Cameron and Girard were the opposing pitchers. Lowell, April 27.

Evansville, 2; Terre Haute, 0; 19 innings. Batteries, Pollard and Dunn, Brosius and Freese. Evansville, July 4.

Marshalltown, 4; Keokuk, 2; 19 innings. Batteries, Kent and Forney, Burch and Ryan. Keokuk, July 4.

Rock Island, 6; Springfield, 5; 19 innings. Batteries, Wilson and O'Leary, Moore and Ludwig. Rock Island, July 14.

Troy, 6; Scranton, 5; 19 innings. Batteries, McSurdy and Weeden, McDougall and Bechendorf. Troy, June 25.

Binghamton, 3; Troy, 4; 18 innings. Batteries, McNeil, Ramsey and Roach, McSurdy and Spiesman. Troy, Aug. 28.

Lancaster, 1; Akron, 0; 18 innings. Batteries, Justus and Piper, Armstrong and Lalonge. Lancaster, June 22.

Bridgeport, 5; New London, 3; 18 innings. Batteries, Langton and Beaumont, Ward and Rufrange. New London, July 26.

Sharon, 6; Akron, 6; 18 innings. Batteries, Malarkey and Mattison, Boyle and Lalonge. Sharon, Sept. 26.

Cedar Rapids, 2; Peoria, 1; 18 innings. Batteries, Mallicott and Simon, Moore and Wolfe. Cedar Rapids, Aug. 15.

Sharon, 4; Newcastle, 3; 18 innings. Muldow and Mock pitched for Sharon, Noah for Newcastle. Newcastle, June 11.

Omaha, 1; Pueblo, 1; 17 innings. Batteries, Hall and Goding, McGregor and Drill. Omaha, July 15.

CHICAGO WINS WORLD'S SERIES

The contest for the world's championship resulted in a victory for Chicago. Result: Won, 4; tie, 1.

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	CHGO.	DET.
Oct. 8....	Chicago.....	3	3
" 9....	"	3	1
" 10....	"	5	1
" 11....	Detroit.....	6	1
" 12....	"	2	0

	Won	Lost
Overall.....	1	0
Brown	1	0
Keulbach	1	0
Pfeister	1	0
Donovan.....	0	1
Müllin	0	2
Siever	0	1

1907

BRYAN ON THE GAME'S HONESTY

After the close of the 1907 world's series the Hon. W. J. Bryan wrote thus in The Commoner:

Base ball maintains its hold on the American public because it is not only a manly sport but an honest sport. How honest it is has been demonstrated by the championship games between the champion teams of the two great base ball organizations. The Chicago Cubs, champions in their league, contested with the Detroit Tigers, champions in their league. Seven games were to be played and the gate receipts divided among the players. Had the seven games been played probably \$125,000 would have thus been furnished for division. Other sports might have been "fixed," but base ball is not "fixed." There were but five games, for the Cubs won four and the world's championship. Nothing would prove more conclusively the honesty of the great national pastime. And that is one reason why the people love it and support it royally. Managers of other sports who look to the public for support might ponder over this fact with benefit to themselves.

REUNION OF BALTIMORE ORIOLES

The Baltimore Orioles, champions of 1894-5-6, met at Baltimore on Oct. 14, 1907, for a four-days' reunion. A

banquet, street parade and four games of ball between the old-timers and the local 1907 team of the Eastern Association, in three of which the younger players were the victors, were among the features of the occasion. In addition to the members of the old championship team Gov. Wakefield, other state and city officials, Henry Chadwick, President Powers, of the Eastern Association; ex-President Young, of the National League, and Herman Von der Horst were in attendance. Dan Brouthers was presented with the ball which made the longest journey ever recorded at the old Union Park as the result of coming in contact with his bat years before. Hoffer pitched the game which the old Orioles won.

1907

WAR RUMORS ONCE MORE ALARM

In October, 1907, rumors were current that the American Association would secede from the National Association of Base Ball Leagues, become an outlaw organization and invade the Chicago field. The basis for the sanguinary reports was a letter in the press from Michael Cantillion stating that the minor league was paying for protection and not getting it, but at the meeting of the parent body a few weeks later the subject was not brought up in any form, and there was a lull in the threatened hostilities. At the meeting of the National Commission, however, a request was received from the American Association for permission to establish a club in Chicago, but that tribunal declared it had no jurisdiction in the premises. The commission, at the same time, put itself on record as opposed to anything of the kind. The idea was abandoned.

TED KENNEDY DIES SUDDENLY

Ted Kennedy, well-known as a pitcher for National League teams in the 80s, died in St. Louis Oct. 28, 1907. He went to bed early Sunday evening in apparent good health, but a little after 3 o'clock the next morning his family found him in a dying condition and he passed away a few hours later. He was 42 years old. After retiring from the diamond he engaged in the manufacture of gloves and other base ball supplies and conducted a correspondence

school for teaching curve pitching. Kennedy was a pupil of Radbourne.

O'ROURKE RESOLUTION CAUSES WORDY WAR

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Base Ball Leagues in October, 1907, the following resolution, presented by James H. O'Rourke, was adopted:

Resolved, That all National Association players adjudged guilty of the offense known as contract jumping, and placed on the ineligible list by the National Association, shall be forever debarred from any club of the National Association, excepting the Tri-State League, and the National Commission is hereby requested to enforce this rule of law with strict and inflexible impartiality to major league players.

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Following this there appeared a list of players who were stated to come within the scope of the resolution, and these names were printed in a large number of papers throughout the country and headed "Black List." As the list contained the names of players who had been reinstated by the National Commission, it was considered a slap at the higher body and a war of words followed in which everybody concerned unburdened themselves in a greater or less degree. Here the matter rested for the time being.

MEDALS FOR COBB AND WAGNER

Gold medals were offered by a St. Louis firm to the leading batsmen of the National and American leagues for the season of 1907. The prizes were captured by Cobb and Wagner. The former received his emblem during the world's series in Chicago and Wagner was presented with his at the festivities attending the meeting of the National League in New York in December.

DEATH OF EDWARD BURKE

Edward Burke, a once famous National League player, died in a hospital at Utica, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1907. He was 41 years old. Burke began his professional career with the Scranton team of the International Association in 1887, played with Toronto during 1888-9 and was a member of the Pittsburg and Philadelphia National League teams in

1890. In 1891 he was with Milwaukee and in 1892 he joined the New York team, remaining with that organization until 1902 and making a great reputation for himself as an outfielder and base runner. Shortly after this he dropped out of the game and for some time previous to his death was cook to a section gang on the New York Central.

WAGNER GIVEN A LOVING CUP

During the session of the National League in December, 1907, Hans Wagner, the batting leader of the organization, was called to New York without knowing the object of his visit and presented with a loving cup inscribed with the five years in which he had been at the top of the list of National League batsmen. President Pulliam made the presentation speech. Mr. Wagner replied briefly.

C. W. MURPHY GIVES A BANQUET

Charles W. Murphy, owner of the Chicago National League team, winners of the world's championship in 1907, gave a banquet in honor of the event at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, at which all the notables in attendance at the meeting of the National League were present. President Pulliam acted as toastmaster, and brief addresses were made by Messrs. Murphy, Evers, Herrmann, Dreyfuss, Shettsline, Dovey, Gallagher, Murnane, Richter, Keeler, McGraw and Emslie. Telegrams were read from B. B. Johnson, C. A. Comiskey, James A. Hart, N. E. Young, A. C. Anson, A. J. Reach, Henry Chadwick and J. H. Farrell.

BIG TRANSFER OF NOTED PLAYERS

One of the greatest trades in the history of base ball was carried out in December, 1907, when New York disposed of Bowerman, Dahlen, George Browne, McGann and Cecil Ferguson to Boston in exchange for Tenney, Needham and Bridwell. All of the men had achieved more or less fame as players and the deal attracted a great amount of attention.

JOHN FLYNN EXPIRES WITH THE DYING YEAR

John A. Flynn, a pitcher of the champion Chicago team of 1886, died at Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 31, 1907, aged

42 years. Flynn went to the Chicago club from Boston. He had a wonderful drop ball, good command, great speed, and was an excellent batter and fast fielder, but his arm gave out while he was with Anson and he was little heard of after leaving the western team.

HANLON RETIRES FROM MAJOR LEAGUE BALL

In January, 1908, John Ganzell was selected to manage the Cincinnati team in place of Edward Hanlon, who resigned the position in order that he might devote his time in the future to looking after the interests of his Baltimore club in the Eastern Association.

△ Hanlon was a conspicuous figure in base ball as player or manager for thirty-two years. He was born at Montville, Conn., in 1857 and started playing ball professionally in 1876 with a team at Providence, being originally a pitcher. He joined the Cleveland team of the National League in 1880, and with the exception of the year 1890, when he managed the Pittsburg club of the Players' League, was always identified with the National organization, having been connected with clubs at Detroit, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Brooklyn and Cincinnati. His last appearance as a player was in 1892. During his career as a manager Hanlon won five League pennants—three in Baltimore and two in Brooklyn—two Temple Cup series and a trophy given by a Pittsburg newspaper for a contest between the Pirates and Superbas. While a member of the Detroit team Hanlon became an outfielder and was one of the best in the business. 7

1908

COBB DEMANDS MORE PAY

Tyrus Cobb, the Detroit right fielder, refused to sign his 1908 contract unless he was paid \$5,000 per year, there to be no deduction for sickness or accident. The Detroit management declined to accede to the demands, but later the parties interested came to an agreement and the paper was signed.

CATCHER DOOIN AS A BALLAD SINGER

Charles Dooin, catcher of the Philadelphia National League team, a popular player, made his debut on the stage at

the Eleventh Street Opera House in that city in January, 1908, as a ballad singer. He made a hit. After hearing him President Shettsline said: "It's like robbing the grand opera stage to keep him on a ball team."

J. PALMER O'NEILL PASSES AWAY

J. Palmer O'Neill, former owner of the Pittsburgh National League club, died in that city on Jan. 7, 1908, at the age of 64 years. O'Neill was head of the Pittsburgh team during the revolt of the players in 1890 and spent a large amount of money in fighting the new organization. In recognition of his game struggle he was presented with a hand-painted silk flag by his fellow club owners.

1908

ORIGINATOR OF SCORE CARD DIES

William S. Kames died in Philadelphia on Saturday, Jan. 11, 1908, of heart disease. Mr. Kames was 56 years of age and was the originator of the score card idea. He was born in Philadelphia and was one of the owners of the old Athletics, assuming the duties of secretary in 1887.

VON DER AHE A BANKRUPT

In February, 1908, Chris. Von der Ahe, former owner of the St. Louis Browns, and at one time one of the best known characters in base ball, filed a petition in bankruptcy, placing his liabilities at \$27,086.35 and his assets at \$200. Later in the year he was given a benefit in St. Louis and a large sum realized. Von der Ahe was said to have been once worth \$250,000.

DEATH OF FORMER OWNER OF DETROITS

Samuel F. Angus, former owner of the Detroit American League team, died at his home in that city on the evening of Feb. 6, 1908. Mr. Angus was born in Monroe, Ohio, in 1856 and went to Detroit in 1892 from Cleveland. At the time of his death he was almost totally blind.

FAREWELL BANQUET TO MONTE CROSS

On Monday evening, Feb. 24, 1908, the Sporting Writers' Association of Philadelphia gave a banquet to Monte Cross, the former short stop of the Athletics, who secured his release from that club and accepted the manage-

ment of the Kansas City club in the American Association. Over 300 guests were present. Editor Richter of Sporting Life officiated as toastmaster and Horace S. Fogel, president of the association of scribes, presented Mr. Cross with a rosewood chest containing 194 pieces of silver.

NATIONAL COMMISSION SUPPORTS PULLIAM

At the meeting of the National Commission on Feb. 27, 1908, a letter was read from President Pulliam vigorously protesting against the O'Rourke resolution and asking that action be taken against it. As a result the Commission adopted the following, which, as subsequent events proved, ended the controversy:

Whereas, The attention of the National Commission has been called to a certain resolution passed at the last meeting of the National Association pertaining to ineligible players; and

1908

Whereas, There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the meaning of the resolution; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Commission that said resolution cannot at any time be construed by anyone operating under the provisions of the National Agreement as in any manner to infringe upon or interfere with the rights vested in the National Commission under Article VIII., Section 5, to reinstate any National Agreement player who has heretofore or may hereafter be declared an ineligible player.

WADDELL SOLD TO ST. LOUIS

Something of a sensation was caused in base ball circles in February, 1908, by the announcement of the sale of Rube Waddell, the great left-handed pitcher, by the Philadelphia club to the St. Louis Browns. Many marvelous feats in the pitching line were credited to Waddell. The price paid was variously stated, running from \$6,000 to smaller sums.

LOFTUS ELECTED PRESIDENT I. I. I. LEAGUE

Tom Loftus, once a well known ball player, and later manager of National League teams, was elected president of the Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League in March, 1908. The

selection of Loftus came as the climax to a bitter war between the northern and southern sections of the league that threatened its disruption. He was given a great reception at his home in Dubuque.

SWEASY, OLD RED STOCKINGS PLAYER, DEAD

Charles Sweasy, second baseman of the old Cincinnati Red Stockings, died at a hospital in Newark, N. J., on March 30, 1908, of a complication of ailments. He was 62 years old and one of the best of the early exponents of the game. Sweasy also played with the Forest Citys of Cleveland, Olympics, Baltimore, Boston and Providence.

HENRY CHADWICK DIES

1908

Henry Chadwick, known as the "Father of Base Ball," died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 20, 1908, at the age of 83 years and 6 months. He was ill one week.

Mr. Chadwick was born in Exeter, Eng., Oct. 26, 1824, and came to the United States in 1837. He originally was a teacher of music. He took up journalism later and up to the time of his death had been connected with the New York Times, New York Clipper, Herald, Tribune, World, Brooklyn Eagle and Outing. Mr. Chadwick was one of the earliest players of the national game and did much to put the pastime on its present high plane. At the date of dissolution he was editor of Spalding's Guide, a position he had held since 1881.

WAGNER PRESENTED WITH GOLD WATCH

July 17, 1908, was observed as Wagner Day at Pittsburgh and a large crowd was present at the festivities. The great player was presented with a gold watch and charm valued at more than \$600 and modestly expressed his appreciation of the tribute to his worth as a ball player. A boy admirer gave Wagner a game cock.

EVANS PITCHES COMPLETE SHUT-OUT

Charles Evans, pitching for Hartford, shut out Bridgeport without a hit, run or man getting to first base on July 21, 1908. Not a ball hit went outside of the dia-

mond. Evans also struck out ten men. This was the second instance on record of a minor leaguer performing such a feat. The score follows:

HARTFORD	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Cobb, rf.....	1	1	0	0	0
Fallon, lf.....	0	2	0	0	0
Gardner, 2b.....	0	1	1	6	0
Connery, 1b.....	1	1	12	0	0
Noyes, 3b.....	1	2	1	3	0
Yancey, cf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Justice, ss.....	2	0	2	2	0
Casey, c.....	0	0	11	0	0
Evans, p.....	0	1	0	1	0
Totals.....	5	8	27	12	0

1908

BRIDGEPORT	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
O'Rourke, 2b.....	0	0	6	3	2
Cassidy, lf.....	0	0	1	0	0
Beaumont, c.....	0	0	1	2	0
Bertwhistle, rf.....	0	0	2	0	0
Ladd, cf.....	0	0	1	0	0
Hilt, ss.....	0	0	2	3	1
Phelan, 1b.....	0	0	9	2	1
Miller, 3b.....	0	0	2	1	0
Nops, p.....	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.....	0	0	24	13	4

SCORE BY INNINGS

Hartford.....	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	x—5
Bridgeport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Cobb, Fallon, Noyes.
 Three base hit—Connery.
 Double play—O'Rourke-Phelan.
 Struck out—By Evans, 10.
 Umpire—Wilkinson.
 Time—1:30.

WADDELL STRIKES OUT SIXTEEN

Rube Waddell of the St. Louis Browns gave his former team-mates of the Philadelphia club a sample of his ability July 29, 1908, when he struck out sixteen of those

players, equalling the American League record established by Glade in 1904. Five of the first six men at bat fanned.

CY. YOUNG DAY DRAWS LARGE CROWD

Twenty thousand persons assembled at the American League Park in Boston on Aug. 13, 1908, to celebrate Cy. Young Day. The players appeared in fantastic costumes. Three silver loving cups, a traveling bag and \$6,000 in cash were presented to the veteran pitcher.

CATCHES BALL DROPPED FROM MONUMENT

Charles Street, catcher of the Washington team, caught a ball dropped from the top of the Washington monument in August, 1908. Thirteen attempts were made before he succeeded. The drop was 550 feet. Street was the first man to accomplish the feat.

OLD-TIME PLAYERS MEET

On Sept. 24, 1908, former members of the Boston team and old-time college players held a reunion at Boston and had a game of ball and a banquet. The game was won by the professionals, 7 to 5, seven innings. The players:

BOSTON OLD-TIMERS

Spalding, 1871	Manning, 1873
O'Rourke, 1873	Whitney, 1876
Murnane, 1876	Bond, 1877
Morrill, 1876	McCarthy, 1885
Schaffer, 1871	Hurley, 1886
Wood, 1880	Hackett, 1883
Barrows, 1871	Gunning, 1885
Hawes, 1879	Nash, 1885

COLLEGE PLAYERS

Hooper, Harvard '75	Fearing, Harvard '82
Tyng, Harvard '76	Blair, Amherst '81
Kent, Harvard '75	Folsom, Harvard '81
Coolidge, Harvard '81	Badger, Yale '82
F. Thayer, Harvard '78	Rollin, Mass. I. of T. '79
Nunn, Harvard '79	C. Smith, Harvard '86
Latham, Harvard '77	Hubbard, Yale '83
Elder, Yale '73	Plimpton, Amherst '76
Hopkins, Iowa '77	Beaman, Harvard '85
Sawyer, Harvard '77	Foster, Harvard '87
Thayer, Dartmouth '79	Crocker, Harvard '85
Carter, Yale '78	Winslow, Harvard '85
Woodward, Amherst '81	Flagg, Harvard '66
Burt, Harvard '82	

DEATH OF FRANK DE HAAS ROBISON

Frank De Haas Robison, part owner of the St. Louis National League team, died at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 25,

1908, of apoplexy. He was 54 years of age. Mr. Robison was a man of great ability, and at the annual meeting of the National League following his death resolutions expressing regret were passed.

MERKLE'S LAPSE LOSES CHAMPIONSHIP

A game which for its peculiar ending and the part it played in deciding a league championship stands unequalled took place Sept. 23, 1908, between Chicago and New York at the Polo Grounds. In the last half of the ninth inning, with the score a tie, two out, Bresnahan on third and Merkle on first, Bridwell singled and Bresnahan came home with what under ordinary circumstances would have been the winning run. Merkle, however, instead of running to second, as the rules required, started for the club house. Evers called for the ball, touched second and claimed a force-out and no run for Bresnahan. Umpire O'Day, who saw the play, sustained the contention and declared the game a draw on account of darkness. In the meantime the crowd had swarmed onto the field under the impression that the Giants had won, and when the true state of affairs became known there were protestations long and loud.

1908

The case was taken to President Pulliam and later to the Board of Directors of the National League, the decision in both instances sustaining the ruling of the umpire. Oct. 8, the day following the close of the National League season, was set aside as the date for playing off the game, and as the race resulted in a tie between Chicago and New York the championship hinged upon the result of the pending play-off. This was won by Chicago, 4 to 2, before 35,000 persons. Brown relieved Pfeister in the first inning. Mathewson and Wiltse pitched for New York.

JOSS PITCHES "NO MAN TO FIRST" GAME

On Oct. 2, 1908, Joss of Cleveland shut out the White Sox without a hit, run or man getting to first base. The game was played in Cleveland. Walsh, for the White Sox, struck out fifteen men and held the Cleveland batters to four hits, his performance in the strike-out line being the more remarkable from the fact that it was made in eight

innings. Thirteen players were used by the Chicago team in attempt to stave off defeat. Score:

1908

CHICAGO	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Hahn, rf.....	3	0	1	0	0
Jones, cf.....	3	0	0	0	0
Isbell, 1b.....	3	0	6	1	1
Dougherty, lf.....	3	0	0	0	0
Davis, 2b.....	3	0	0	0	0
Parent, ss.....	3	0	1	3	0
Schreck, c.....	2	0	13	0	0
Shaw, c.....	0	0	2	0	0
Tannehill, 3b.....	2	0	0	0	0
Walsh, p.....	2	0	1	3	0
*White.....	1	0	0	0	0
**Donahue.....	1	0	0	0	0
***Anderson.....	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....	27	0	24	7	1

CLEVELAND	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Goode, rf.....	4	0	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b.....	4	0	0	1	0
Hinchman, lf.....	3	0	3	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.....	3	1	2	8	0
Stovall, 1b.....	3	0	16	0	0
Clarke, c.....	3	0	4	1	0
Birmingham, cf.....	3	2	0	0	0
Perring, ss.....	2	1	1	1	0
Joss, p.....	3	0	0	5	0
Total.....	28	4	27	16	0

*Batted for Shaw in ninth. **Batted for Tannehill in ninth. ***Batted for Walsh in ninth.

SCORE BY INNINGS

Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Cleveland.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 *—1

SUMMARY

Struck out—By Walsh, 15; by Joss, 3.

Passed balls—Schreck, 2.

Time—1:32.

Umpires—Connolly and O'Loughlin.

CHICAGO AND DETROIT AGAIN WIN

Chicago and Detroit were again pennant winners in their respective leagues in 1908. The race in the National

was close, as narrated on a preceding page. The result is given below:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs.	Per ct.
Chicago .....	.643
New York .....	.636
Pittsburg .....	.636
Philadelphia .....	.539
Cincinnati .....	.474
Boston .....	.409
Brooklyn .....	.344
St. Louis .....	.318

The winners: Reulbach, Brown, Overall, Frazer, Pfeister, Lundgren, Coakley, p; Kling, Moran, c; Chance, Hofman, 1b; Evers, Hofman, 2b; Steinfeldt, Zimmerman, 3b; Tinker, ss; Sheckard, Slagle, lf; Slagle, Howard, Hofman, cf; Schulte, Howard, rf.

1908

League leaders: Batting, Wagner, .354; Bergen, c, .989; Tenney, 1b, .990; Knabe, 2b, .969; Devlin, 3b, .947; Tinker, ss, .958; Delehanty, lf, .977; Slagle, cf, .981; Schulte, rf, .992. Reulbach was first among pitchers.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Per ct.
Detroit .....	.588
Cleveland .....	.584
Chicago .....	.579
St. Louis .....	.546
Boston .....	.487
Athletics .....	.444
Washington .....	.441
New York .....	.331

Winning team: Donovan, Killian, Summers, Winter, Willett, Sievers, Mullin, p; Schmidt, Payne, Thomas, c; Rossman, Crawford, 1b; Schaefer, Killifer, Downs, 2b; Schaefer, Coughlin, 3b; O'Leary, Bush, Schaefer, ss; McIntyre, Jones, lf; Crawford, cf; Cobb, rf.

League leaders: Batting, Cobb, .324; Sullivan, c, .985; Donahue, 1b, .994; Murphy, 2b, .965; Ferris, 3b, .952; Wallace, ss, .951; Hahn, rf, .965; McIntyre, lf, .977; Sullivan, cf, .982. Walsh led the pitchers.

CUBS WIN WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP

The contest for the world's championship for 1908 brought the Chicago Cubs and Detroit Tigers together for a second time. The National League representatives again triumphed, winning four out of the five games played.

The total attendance was 62,232 and the total receipts \$94,-975.50.

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	CHGO.	DET.
Oct. 10....	Detroit.....	10	6
" 11....	Chicago.....	6	1
" 12....	"	3	8
" 13....	Detroit.....	3	0
" 14....	"	2	0

Work of the pitchers:

	Won	Lost
Overall.....	2	0
Brown.....	1	0
Reulbach	1	0
Mullin.....	1	0
Pfeister	0	1
Summers.....	0	2
Donovan.....	0	2

1908

JUSTUS PITCHES FOUR NO-HIT GAMES

A notable feature of the season of 1908 was the work of Pitcher Justus of the Lancaster team of the Ohio State League, who officiated in four no-hit games. This record has no equal. The dates and defeated clubs are herewith given: July 19, Mansfield; Aug. 2, Portsmouth; Sept. 8, Lima; Sept. 13, Marion.

DEATHS OF PLAYERS

Jan. 17—Sim Bullas, catcher, died suddenly at Cleveland. He was 46 years old.

Feb. 17.—Peter Connaughton, a well known player in the 70s, died in New York at the age of 59.

June 22—Everett Mills, aged 64, died at Newark, N. J. Mills was a member of the Mutual, Atlantic and Baltimore clubs.

June 22—Virgil Garvin, a former National League pitcher, died at Fresno, Cal., of consumption. He was 33 years of age.

June 24—William F. Traffley, formerly catcher and manager of the Baltimore club of the old American Association, died in Denver, Colo., of consumption. Traffley was 46 years old.

July 22—J. A. Somers, catcher, died at Cleveland of consumption, at the age of 42. He played with Chicago,

Indianapolis, Baltimore and Cleveland. He had resided in the latter city for a number of years.

Aug. 19—Dr. Albert J. Bushong, once famous as a catcher for St. Louis and Brooklyn, died in the latter city of kidney disease. He was 52 years old at the time of his death. Bushong had practised dentistry since retirement.

Sept. 18—Richard Pearce, the oldest living professional base ball player, died at Onset, Mass., of pneumonia, aged 73 years. Pearce's position was shortstop, and he was one of the most famous of the old-time players.

Oct. 30—Edmund Brown, a member of the old Eckfords, died at the age of 71 years.

LONG GAMES OF 1908

1908

Oshkosh, 4; Fond du Lac, 2. Twenty-three innings. Pitchers, Pinkney and Reilly. Pinkney allowed only nine hits and struck out thirteen men. Second Baseman Wisser, of Fond du Lac, accepted thirty-two chances without an error. Aug. 4.

Sheboygan, 1; Milwaukee, 0. Twenty-one innings. Pitchers, Smith and Young. Sheboygan did not get a hit until the eighteenth inning. July 19.

Aberdeen, 3; Butte, 3. Twenty innings. Pitchers, Califf and J. Thomas. Aberdeen, May 6.

Lawrenceville Preparatory School, 3; Mercersburg Academy, 2. Twenty innings. Pitchers, Hayes and Manning. Lawrenceville, N. J., May 29.

Saginaw, 5; Jackson, 4. Twenty innings. Pitchers, Gough and Kearney. Jackson, Mich., June 30.

San Francisco, 6; Portland, 5. Twenty innings. Pitchers, Sutor and Graney. Portland, Aug. 2.

Jacksonville, 4; Ottumwa, 1. Twenty innings. Pitchers, Stauffer and Zackert. Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 3.

Alexandria, 7; Orange, 6. Nineteen innings. Pitchers, Chillett and Richardson. Orange, Tex., May 11.

Newark, 0; Jersey City, 0. Nineteen innings. Pitchers, Brockett and Lafitte. July 5.

Charleston, 4; Vincennes, 3. Nineteen innings. Pitchers, Atwell and Lydie; Bennett. Vincennes, July 18.

Terre Haute, 3; Wheeling, 2. Nineteen innings. Pitchers, West and Rogers. Wheeling, Aug. 22.

Lancaster, 2; Newark, 1. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, White and J. Locke. Newark, O., April 23.

Springfield, 4; Wichita, 4. Eighteen innings. Wichita, May 17.

Bridgeport, 5; Holyoke, 4. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, Waller and Hodge. Bridgeport, June 3.

Wilmington, 2; Trenton, 1. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, Topham and Mattern. Wilmington, July 4.

Utica, 3; Albany, 0. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, O'Connor and Newlin. Albany, July 28.

1908 New Castle, 4; McKeesport, 3. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, Lynch and Menefee. August 27.

Topeka, 4; Webb City, 3. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, Roach and Hagerman; Milton. Topeka, Sept. 15.

San Francisco, 4; Oakland, 3. Seventeen innings. Pitchers, Henley and Hopkins. San Francisco, April 15.

Wausau, 4; Oshkosh, 2. Seventeen innings. Pitchers, Leese for Oshkosh, Koons and Burwell. Oshkosh, June 9.

Nashville, 0; Mobile, 0. Seventeen innings. Pitchers, Perdue and Torrey. Mobile, July 9.

South Bend, 2; Grand Rapids, 1. Seventeen innings. Pitchers, Martin and Dickson. Grand Rapids, July 20.

JOE TINKER AS AN ACTOR

Joe Tinker, short stop of the Chicago National League team, made his first appearance as an actor at the People's Theater, Chicago, Nov. 9, 1909. The play was "Brown of Harvard" and Tinker essayed the role of Bud Hall, a trainer of the 'varsity crew. Judged by the applause, Joe made a great impression upon the audience, and, in response to encores, said: "I don't know why you are applauding, but I cannot be 'kidded' into believing that it is my acting."

SPALDING GIVES DOCUMENTS TO UNIVERSITY

In November, 1909, A. G. Spalding announced that he had presented to the University of Chicago his valuable collection of base ball trophies and documents for preser-

vation in the gymnasium library of that institution. The collection included all of Mr. Spalding's souvenirs and the libraries of the late Henry Chadwick and Harry Wright. The historical documents date back to the earliest period of the game.

JOHN G. CLARKSON DIES

John G. Clarkson, one of the most noted pitchers in the history of the game, died at McLean Hospital, Cambridge, Mass., on Feb. 4, 1909, of double pneumonia. He was 48 years old.

Clarkson was born in Cambridge, Mass., July 1, 1861. His first engagement of note was with the famous Beacon team of Boston in 1882, going from there the same year to the Worcester team of the National League, where he was released after a short trial. In 1883 he started the season with the Saginaw club of the Northwestern League, where he remained until the team disbanded in August, 1884. He then joined the Chicago club. As a member of this organization he did remarkable work, frequently pitching two and three games in succession and contributing in a large measure to the success of that team in the campaigns of 1885-86. In 1888 he was sold to Boston for \$10,000, to which club his catcher, Mike Kelly, had been disposed of the previous year for a similar sum.

1909

Clarkson continued his good work with Boston, but in 1892 was released owing to an injury to his arm. He then joined Cleveland and in 1894 played with Baltimore. On his release by the latter city in August of that year he opened a cigar store in Bay City, Mich., which venture proved a success from the start and was continued by him until 1902, when his mind became affected and he was sent to the hospital for the insane at Pontiac. In 1908 he showed so much improvement that he was taken to his old home at Winthrop, Mass. Here he was stricken with pneumonia—one week previous to his death—and at the hospital became so violent that he had to be strapped to his bed. Clarkson was a cool, calculating pitcher, and was equipped with all the curves and shoots known to the art.

The funeral was held on Feb. 4 and was attended by many prominent persons.

DEATH OF JOHN HATFIELD

John Hatfield, one of the old-time base ball stars, died at his home in Long Island City in February, 1909, of heart failure, aged 62 years. Hatfield was a member of several clubs, but his fame rests principally upon his long distance throwing record, made in 1872, and which had never been equalled to the time of his death. He was a brother of "Gil" Hatfield, once a member of the Giants.

CALLAHAN AS A MONOLOGIST

1909 James Callahan, former manager of Comiskey's White Sox, made his first appearance on the stage at Springfield, Ill., in March, 1909, with Richard Carl's "The Boy and the Girl" company. Callahan did a monologue act and he made a hit. His engagement was for two weeks.

NEW PARK OPENED IN PHILADELPHIA

An interesting event of 1909 was the opening of the new American League Park in Philadelphia on April 12. The paid attendance was 30,162, and among this vast concourse were prominent base ball men from all sections of the country.

The new park is 481x520 feet in size. It has a seating capacity of 23,000, with standing room for 40,000, and cost \$500,000. The building is in the French Renaissance style, is of red brick, with terra cotta columns, arches, etc., and has fourteen exits.

TONY PITCHES 17 INNING NO-HIT GAME

On May 10, 1909, Fred Tony, pitching for Winchester, in the Blue Grass League, defeated Lexington in a seventeen inning 1 to 0 game in which the losing club did not get a hit. Tony also struck out nineteen men. The game was played at Winchester, Ky. Score:

Lexington.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Winchester.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Base hits—Winchester, 7; Lexington, 0.

Errors—Winchester, 4; Lexington, 3.

Bases on balls—Off Tony, 1; Baker, 6.

Struck out—By Tony, 19; Baker, 6.

Time—2:45.

Umpire—Wilson.

The game caused much excitement in Winchester, business being practically suspended for a time.

LONGEST PROFESSIONAL GAME

The longest professional game in the history of base ball occurred at Bloomington, Ill., May 31, 1909, between the local team and Decatur, both of the I. I. I. League. Twenty-six innings were played. Decatur won, 2 to 1.

BLOOMINGTON	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Long, cf.....	10	1	10	0	0
Keenan, 3b.....	8	1	2	4	1
Cutshaw, 2b.....	9	1	7	3	1
Melchoir, 1b.....	10	2	28	1	0
Novacek, rf.....	10	3	3	0	0
Snyder, ss.....	9	2	10	7	0
Irwin, lf.....	9	0	4	0	0
Langdon, c.....	9	3	13	3	0
Clarke, p.....	8	0	1	10	0
*McNamara.....	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	83	13	78	28	2

1909

DECATUR	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Moore, 2b.....	9	0	8	4	1
Ruby, lf.....	9	1	6	0	0
Barkwell, 3b.....	10	1	3	9	0
Foster, 1b.....	10	2	30	0	1
Jenkins, rf.....	10	3	3	1	0
Cote, cf.....	11	1	9	1	0
Fisher, c.....	8	0	13	2	1
Purtell, ss.....	9	2	6	10	0
Burns, p.....	10	3	0	8	0
Totals.....	86	13	78	35	3

SCORE BY INNINGS

B..1 0—1
D..0 0 1 0 1—2

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Snyder 2, Barkwell.
Three base hit—Keenan.
Struck out—By Clarke, 11; by Burns, 6.

Burns did not give a base on balls during the long contest and hit only one man. Clarke walked seven and

hit three. The game lasted four hours and twenty minutes. Clark was the umpire.

DEATH OF GEORGE B. DOVEY

George B. Dovey, president of the Boston National League club, died from a hemorrhage of the lungs in a Pullman car while on his way to Cincinnati on June 19, 1909. He was 47 years old.

Mr. Dovey was a ball player in his youth but on attaining manhood operated coal mines in Kentucky for a number of years and later entered the street railway business. He purchased the Boston club of Messrs. Soden and Conant in the fall of 1906.

1909

ISRAEL W. DURHAM DIES SUDDENLY

President Israel W. Durham, of the Philadelphia National League club, died while seated at luncheon in his cottage at Atlantic City, N. J., on June 28, 1909. Senator Durham, with Messrs. McNichol and Wolf, purchased the Philadelphia team the preceding March and he was immediately chosen president, displacing W. J. Shettsline. Death followed a severe attack of the grip.

BASE BALL BY ELECTRIC LIGHT

Four thousand persons saw a game of base ball with electric lights as an illuminant on the night of July 18, 1909, at Cincinnati. It was a success in every way. The contesting nines were members of Elks lodges at Cincinnati and Newport and the former won. The score was 19 to 5. This, however, was not the first attempt to play a game under these conditions. In June, 1883, the Quincy team met a college nine by electric light at Fort Wayne and defeated them 19 to 11. Two thousand persons were in attendance.

BALL MAKES UNASSISTED TRIPLE PLAY

Neal Ball, shortstop of the Cleveland American League team, made an unassisted triple play in a game at Cleveland with Boston on July 19, 1909. Boston started a hit and run play in the second inning, when Ball caught McConnell's liner, touched second, putting out Wagner, and then touched Stahl, who was running toward him and

had no chance to return to first. This is claimed by some to be the first unassisted triple play made in the major leagues. The official guides credit Paul Hines with having performed the feat in 1878, but this is disputed and disproved by the score of the game, printed elsewhere in this book, which shows that Hines and Sweasy made the play. Hines, however, contends that he did retire three men, but that the scorers became confused because, in response to calls to throw the ball to second by those who did not realize that a triple play had been made, he did so. Hines ran from center field and caught a Texas leaguer and doubled up at third two runners who had gone home on what seemed to be a sure hit.

Others who profess to know say Hines never claimed the distinction until ten years after the alleged occurrence.

A week after Ball had made his record he was presented with a gold medal by Cleveland fans.

1909

PRESIDENT PULLIAM KILLS HIMSELF

Harry C. Pulliam, president of the National League, shot himself in the head at a New York hotel on the evening of July 28, 1909, and died the next morning. The deed followed his return from a long vacation made necessary by a deplorable nervous condition brought on by many base ball controversies. Mr. Pulliam was 39 years old and was born in Scottsburg, Ky. He studied law, afterwards took up newspaper work at Louisville and later was elected to the legislature, where he served one term. He became identified with base ball as secretary of the Louisville club and was elected president of the National League by the peace party in 1902.

Mr. Pulliam proved himself to be an executive of great ability and popularity.

The funeral took place at Louisville Aug. 2. Games scheduled for that day were postponed.

MITCHELL STRIKES OUT TWENTY MEN

Wm. Mitchell of the San Antonio club eclipsed all previous records under organized ball by striking out twenty Galveston batters in a game played on Aug. 21, 1909.

The score of the game in detail will be found in the accompanying table:

SAN ANTONIO	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stark, ss.....	5	1	0	1	0
Walsh, lf.....	4	2	0	0	0
Stinson, cf.....	4	3	1	0	0
Alexander, c.....	4	0	21	0	0
Walker, rf.....	4	2	0	0	0
Bastian, lb.....	2	1	5	0	0
Firestine, 3b.....	1	0	0	0	0
Kipp, 2b.....	4	1	0	4	0
Mitchell, p.....	4	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	32	10	27	5	0

1909

GALVESTON	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Kaphan, cf.....	4	1	2	0	0
McElvoy, 3b.....	4	1	2	0	0
Riley, lf.....	4	1	0	0	0
Hoffman, rf.....	4	1	8	0	0
Carlin, 2b.....	3	0	3	4	1
Wallace, ss.....	3	0	3	2	1
Queisser, c.....	3	0	1	3	1
Hellman, 1b-p.....	3	0	4	3	0
Johnson, p.....	1	0	0	3	0
Stribble, rf.....	2	0	1	0	0
Totals.....	31	4	24	15	3

SCORE BY INNINGS

San Antonio.....	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	3	*—8
Galveston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Stinson, Walker, Hoffman, Stark and Bastian.

Three base hits—Stinson, McElvoy.

Home run—Walsh.

Struck out—By Mitchell, 20; by Hellman, 1.

Bases on balls—Off Hellman, 1.

Hit by pitcher—Firestine.

Wild pitch—Mitchell.

Passed balls—Queisser, 2.

HEYDLER ASSUMES LEAGUE PRESIDENCY

John A. Heydler, secretary of the National League, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of

President Pulliam. Mr. Heydler has been printer's devil, ball player, newspaper man and umpire, and was appointed private secretary to President Pulliam in 1903 and later made secretary of the National League. He was born in Lafargeville, N. Y.

DEATH OF HERMAN LONG

Herman C. Long, a once famous shortstop, died at Denver, Colo., Sept. 17, 1909, of consumption. He had been ill a long time. Long was born in Chicago and started his major league career with Boston in 1890, to which city he went from Des Moines, his playing in the Western League having attracted the attention of the Boston management. At the Hub he made a great name for himself and for a number of years he was the idol of the Boston fans.

1909

Long closed his career in the big league with Detroit, going from there to manage the Des Moines team.

Burial was in Chicago.

SAM CRANE GIVEN A BENEFIT

A benefit for Sam Crane, the veteran ball player and newspaper writer, was held at the American League Ball Park, New York, Oct. 6, 1909, and the sum of \$7,000 realized. The Detroit and New York teams played a game of ball, Detroit winning 8 to 4. McGinnity pitched for Detroit and Matthewson and Lake for the Highlanders. John M. Ward, Dan Brouthers, Irwin and Hurst officiated as umpires.

A ball pitched by Matthewson and autographed by him was sold by auction for \$275 while the bat with which Cobb made most of his hits during the season of 1909 went for \$50.

WISCONSIN UNIVERSITY TEAM IN JAPAN

In the fall of 1909 the base ball team of the University of Wisconsin made a trip to Japan and played nine games. Of this number the Americans won five. The record: Sept. 22—Wisconsin, 2; Keio University, 3; eleven innings. Sept. 26—Keio University, 2; Wisconsin, 1; nineteen innings. Sept. 28—Wisconsin, 10; Tokyo Americans, 0. Sept. 29—Wisconsin, 8; Tokyo City team, 7. Oct. 2—

Wisconsin, 7; Waseda University, 4. Oct. 4—Keio, 5; Wisconsin, 4. Oct. 7—Wisconsin, 5; Waseda, 4. Oct. 9—Waseda, 3; Wisconsin, 0. Oct. 12—Wisconsin, 8; Keio, 0.

FOURTEEN GAMES WON BY REULBACH

A feature of the 1909 season was the winning of fourteen straight games by Reulbach of the Chicago National League team. The record follows:

1909

DATE	OPPONENTS	OP.	CHGO.
May 31...	Cincinnati	2	3
June 6...	Philadelphia	0	1
" 16...	Brooklyn	1	3
" 20...	"	1	6
" 26...	Cincinnati	0	4
" 30...	Pittsburg	2	3
July 3...	"	0	6
" 17...	Brooklyn	0	4
" 22...	New York	1	3
" 28...	St. Louis	1	6
" 31...	Philadelphia	0	1
Aug. 4...	Boston	3	8
" 7...	Brooklyn	2	3
" 10...	"	1	8

PENNANTS TO PITTSBURG AND DETROIT

Pittsburg and Detroit were the pennant winners in 1909. The race was a close one in the American, but the Pirates finished forty-four points in the lead of the Cubs in the National. The charge made near the close of last season, an attempt to bribe Umpire Klem in one of the games in New York, was officially declared sustained on investigation by National League officials. No legal action was taken. The guilty person was a physician well known in local sporting circles. Pennant results:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs.	Per ct.
Pittsburg.....	.724
Chicago .....	.680
New York .....	.601
Cincinnati .....	.504
Philadelphia .....	.484
Brooklyn .....	.359
St. Louis .....	.355
Boston .....	.294

Winning team: Leever, Adams, Camnitz, Phillippe, Leifield, Willis, Maddox, p; Gibson, c; Abstein, 1b; Miller, 2b; Byrne, 3b; Wagner, ss; Abbaticchio, ss; Clarke, lf;

Leach, cf; Wilson, rf; Hyatt, rf.

League leaders: Batting, Wagner, .339; Gibson, c, .983; Chance, 1b, .994; Shean, 2b, .960; Lennox, 3b, .959; Bridwell, ss, .940; Clarke, lf, .987; Delehanty, cf, .985; Titus, 3b, .971. Matthewson and Camnitz tied on pitching.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Per ct.
Detroit.....	.645
Athletics.....	.621
Boston.....	.583
Chicago.....	.513
New York.....	.490
Cleveland.....	.464
St. Louis.....	.407
Washington..	.276

1909

Winning team: Donovan, Killian, Summers, Mullin, Works, Willett, p; Schmidt, Beckendorf, Stanage, c; T. Jones, 1b; Crawford, 1b; Delehanty, 2b; Moriarity, 3b; O'Leary, 3b; Bush, ss; McIntyre, lf; D. Jones, lf; Crawford, cf; Cobb, rf.

League leaders: Batting, Cobb, .377; Criger, c, .986; Isbell, 1b, .994; Collins, 2b, .967; Bradley, 3b, .957; McBride, ss, .947; Hahn, rf, .990; B. Lord, lf, .992; Ganley, cf, .982. Mullin was the leading pitcher.

PITTSBURG WINS WORLD'S SERIES

The contest for the world's championship was won by Pittsburg, four games to three. Receipts, \$188,302.50

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	PITTS.	DET.
Oct. 8....	Pittsburg.....	4	1
" 9....	".....	2	7
" 11....	Detroit.....	8	6
" 12....	".....	0	5
" 13....	Pittsburg.....	8	4
" 14....	Detroit.....	4	5
" 16....	".....	8	0

	Won	Lost
Adams.....	3	0
Mullin.....	2	1
Maddox.....	1	0
Donovan.....	1	1
Leifield...	0	1
Summers.....	0	2
Willis.....	0	2

The feature of the series was the pitching of Adams, who won three of the four games captured by Pittsburg.

He was a recent addition to the team and his work was beyond expectations.

LONG GAMES OF 1909

Dixon, 2; Muscatine, 1. Twenty-six innings. Pitchers, Woodyatt and Nance. Dixon, Ill., June 25.

San Francisco, 1; Oakland, 0. Twenty-four innings. Pitchers, Henley and Wiggs. San Francisco, June 8.

Portland, 3; Vancouver, 0. Twenty-two innings. Pitchers, Pinnance and Gilligan. Vancouver, July 31.

Aberdeen, 3; Portland, 1. Nineteen innings. Pitchers, Starkell and Pernoll; Gough. Portland, Aug. 20.

1909 Vancouver, 3; Seattle, 1. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, Flannagan; Thompson and Anderson. Seattle, Aug. 20.

South Bend, 1; Dayton, 0. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, Martin and Neuschafer. Dayton, Aug. 1.

Utica, 3; Troy, 2. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, O'Connor and Reardon; Swormstead. Utica, June 27.

Albany, 4; Syracuse, 3. Seventeen innings. Pitchers, Thompson and Knight. Syracuse, July 4.

DETROIT TEAM LOSES IN CUBA

A team of Detroit players made a trip to Cuba in November, 1909, and played twelve games with native clubs. Of this number they won four. The record:

Nov. 4—Detroit, 9; Almendares, 3.

“ 7— “ 5; Havana, 3.

“ 8— “ 2; Almendares, 13.

“ 11— “ 2; Havana, 0.

“ 14— “ 4; Almendares, 0.

“ 15— “ 4; Havana, 5.

“ 18— “ 1; Almendares, 2.

“ 21— “ 3; Havana, 4.

“ 22— “ 1; Almendares, 2.

“ 25— “ 4; Havana, 5.

“ 28— “ 1; Almendares, 4.

“ 30— “ 1; Havana, 9.

JAMES SEBRING DEAD

James Sebring, a base ball player of note, died in a hospital at Williamsport, Pa., in December, 1909, after an

illness of one month. He was 28 years old. He played with Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Brooklyn, and, while very popular, twice jumped contracts to play with outlaw teams. He was finally blacklisted and reinstated less than a year before he died. Sebring was traded to Chicago in 1905 with Harry Steinfeldt for Jake Weimer, but never reported.

OTHER DEATHS IN 1909

April 6—George F. Miller, a former National League catcher, died in Brooklyn of a kidney affection. He was 42 years of age.

April 9—Milton Sears, a well-known player in the 70s, died at Paterson, N. J., at the age of 62.

April 26—M. R. Powers, catcher for the Philadelphia American League team, died in that city after an illness of two weeks. In that time he had undergone three operations. He was a player of great ability.

April 26—M. J. Dorgan, formerly a catcher in the National League, died at Hartford, Conn.

June 9—George Decker, who was a member of Anson's Colts, died at Compton, Cal. He had been an inmate of a California asylum for several years.

July 5—Frank G. Selee, one of the most successful managers known to base ball, died in Denver, Col., from tuberculosis. Selee won five National League pennants as manager of the Boston team. He went from there to Chicago to manage the Cubs, but resigned the position two years later and went to Colorado in the hope of regaining his health.

WHITE GOES ON THE STAGE

Dr. G. Harris White, of the pitching staff of the White Sox, made his debut on the vaudeville stage at Waukegan, Ill., in December, 1909. He did a vocal turn and was pronounced a success.

BALL TEAMS TOUR THE COUNTRY

The Athletics and a team known as the All-Nationals made a tour of the country at the close of the 1909 season, going to the Pacific coast by the northern route and returning by the southern. The tour opened at Chicago on Oct.

1909

19 and closed at New Orleans on Dec. 20. Frank Bancroft was manager of the All-Nationals.

LYNCH HEADS NATIONAL LEAGUE

1909 At the annual meeting of the National League in December, 1909, a lively contest was waged over the selection of a successor to President Heydler, who had occupied the position since the death of President Pulliam. Mr. Heydler, who was a candidate, finally withdrew and the meeting became dead-locked over a choice, four clubs voting for John M. Ward, the former star pitcher and head of the Brotherhood movement, and four clubs voting for R. M. Brown of Louisville. A compromise at last was effected and Thomas J. Lynch elected, Mr. Heydler being made secretary and treasurer.

Thomas J. Lynch was born in New Britain, Conn., and is 51 years of age. He played amateur ball there and became an umpire in the National League in 1887 and made an enviable record in the twelve years he occupied the position. In 1900 he served as supervisor of umpires in the same organization. Mr. Lynch is interested in theatrical enterprises at New Britain.

At the meeting of the American Association on Dec. 28, 1909, Thomas W. Chivington was elected to succeed Joseph D. O'Brien.

AMERICAN LEAGUE EXTENDS ITS EXISTENCE

The American League met in Chicago on Feb. 15, 1910, and extended its existence for a period of twenty years. President Johnson was re-elected for the full term. A strong resolution was adopted against what was denominated "syndicate" ball.

1910

JOHN KLING REINSTATED

John Kling, who earlier in the year applied to the National Commission for reinstatement, had his case favorably acted upon April 1, 1910. He was assessed a fine of \$700 and ordered to play the season out at the salary fixed for the previous year. President Johnson refused to concur in the finding but made no report.

Kling quit the Cubs over a question of salary and did

not play during the season of 1909. He accepted the Commission's conditions and rejoined his club.

DEATH OF THOMAS J. LOFTUS

Thomas J. Loftus, a former well known ball player and manager, died at his home in Dubuque, Iowa, April 16, 1910, of cancer of the throat. He was 54 years old.

Mr. Loftus was born in St. Louis in 1856 and made his first appearance as a player with the Memphis Reds twenty years later. In 1878 he managed and played second base for the Peoria Reds and had for his associate players Charles Radbourne, Cliff Carroll, the Rowe brothers and the Gleasons, all of whom became famous in after years as exponents of the national game. The club was transferred to Dubuque the following year and Comiskey added to the membership. Ted Sullivan was manager. In 1882 Loftus and Comiskey joined the St. Louis American Association team, Loftus going the next year to Milwaukee and thereafter managing teams at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus and Grand Rapids. He was manager of the Chicago National League team in 1900 and in 1902 became manager and part owner of the Washington American League club. He retired from the game in 1904, but in 1908 accepted the presidency of the I. I. I. League to prevent its being wrecked by factional disturbances. He served one year.

1910

CLEVELAND DEDICATES PARK

The new American League Park at Cleveland, O., was dedicated April 21, 1910, in the presence of 18,000 persons. Detroit defeated Cleveland 5 to 0, Willett and Young doing the pitching. The new park has a seating capacity of 21,000 and the buildings are of the latest design.

COMISKEY PARK OPENED

Twenty-eight thousand people were present at the opening of Comiskey Park, Chicago, July 1, 1910. The park is 600x600 feet in size and the seating capacity is 36,000—13,600 in the grand stand, 16,000 in the bleachers and pavilion and 6,400 in the boxes. The rooms are fitted with vapor and shower baths, rubbing tables, etc., the total cost of this new abode of the Sox being \$750,000.

The inaugural game was won by St. Louis, 2 to 0. Walsh and Peltz were the pitchers. Walsh struck out six men and Peltz fanned four.

Among those in attendance were: August Herrmann, John E. Bruce, B. B. Johnson, Thomas Chivington, Norris L. O'Neill, R. L. Hedges, Stanley Robison, B. F. Shibe, Barney Dreyfuss, C. W. Murphy, A. R. Tierney, Frank Isbell, George Davis, Capt. Anson, James A. Hart, Richard Kinsella.

CY. YOUNG WINS 500TH GAME

1910 On July 19, 1910, Denton (Cy.) Young scored his 500th victory as a major league pitcher. Young started pitching for Cleveland in 1890 and has been at it ever since. His record, as compiled by Editor Richter of Sporting Life, is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE					
	W	L	SO	BB	PT
1890.. Cleveland.....	10	7	37	28	.588
1891.. ".....	27	22	152	129	.551
1892.. ".....	36	10	166	109	.783
1893.. ".....	34	17	131	110	.667
1894.. ".....	25	21	100	100	.543
1895.. ".....	35	10	121	74	.777
1896.. ".....	29	16	137	64	.614
1897.. ".....	21	18	90	51	.538
1898.. ".....	24	14	98	40	.631
1899.. St. Louis.....	23	15	101	48	.634
1900.. ".....	20	18	120	36	.526
Total.....	287	168	1261	789	.602
AMERICAN LEAGUE					
1901... Boston.....	31	10	161	37	.756
1902.. ".....	32	12	166	39	.727
1903.. ".....	28	9	182	38	.757
1904.. ".....	26	16	205	30	.619
1905.. ".....	18	19	207	29	.486
1906.. ".....	13	21	144	27	.382
1907.. ".....	22	15	139	48	.595
1908.. ".....	21	11	150	37	.656
1909.. Cleveland.....	19	15	112	59	.550
1910.. ".....	3	6	39	43	.333
Totals.....	213	134	1511	387	.630
Grand Totals.....	500	302	2766	1179	.630

FABER PITCHES A "NO MAN TO FIRST" GAME

"Red" Faber of the Dubuque team shut out the Davenport nine without a hit, run or man getting to first

base on Aug. 18, 1910. The game was played at Davenport. The full score is given below:

DUBUQUE	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Taylor, lf.....	4	1	1	0	0
Jasper, 2b.....	4	0	1	6	0
H. Darringer, cf.....	4	2	0	0	0
R. Darringer, ss.....	3	1	1	2	0
Buelow, rf.....	4	1	0	0	0
Bewer, 3b.....	4	2	0	4	0
Lerchen, 1b.....	2	1	17	0	0
Boucher, c.....	4	0	7	0	0
Faber, p.....	4	0	0	5	0
Totals.....	33	8	27	17	0

1910

DAVENPORT	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Ohland, cf.....	3	0	2	0	0
C. Darringer, ss.....	3	0	2	2	1
Nadeau, lf.....	3	0	3	0	0
Holycross, rf.....	3	0	0	0	0
Foutz, 1b.....	3	0	12	0	1
Clement, 2b.....	3	0	2	2	1
Chapman, 3b.....	3	0	1	5	0
Walsh, c.....	1	0	3	2	0
Coleman, c.....	2	0	2	0	0
Pinnance, p.....	2	0	0	0	0
Nelson.....	1	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	27	0	27	11	3

SCORE BY INNINGS

Dubuque.....	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—3
Davenport.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

SUMMARY

Bases on balls—Off Pinnance, 1.
 Struck out—By Pinnance, 4; by Faber, 7.
 Wild pitches—Pinnance.
 Umpire—Carruthers.

WAGNER GETS SEVEN HITS IN SEVEN TIMES UP

At Pittsburg on Aug. 22, 1910, Hans Wagner, the National League's star batsman, distinguished himself and added more glory to his name by making seven hits in as many times at bat in a double-header with the Philadelphia team. Wagner was at the plate eight times, but sacrificed

to score a runner. Wagner's hits comprised two home runs, three doubles and two singles. Shettler, Moren, Stack and Brennan were the Philadelphia pitchers. In the second inning of the second game Campbell and Camnitz scored home runs in addition to Wagner, making a total of three in one inning and constituting a record.

BILLY SULLIVAN IN A MONUMENT FEAT

1910 W. D. Sullivan, catcher of the Chicago White Sox, caught three balls thrown from the top of the Washington monument on Aug. 24, 1910. The first ball gathered in was the twenty-fourth one hurled and the second and third ones captured were the first and fifth of a second lot of fifteen which Dr. White, who had succeeded Walsh at the shaft's summit, sent whizzing down the monument hill. Sullivan wore his big mitt, his cap and his spiked shoes. Charles Street, the Washington catcher, performed a similar feat in 1908.

HEAVY HITTING BY MURPHY

Murphy, of the Athletics, made five hits in five times at bat against Linke and Bailey of St. Louis in a game at Philadelphia on Aug. 25, 1910. Murphy's hits were a home run, a triple, a double and two singles. Notwithstanding this the home team lost 9 to 6. Fifteen players were used by Philadelphia.

BASE BALL AT NIGHT

Another test of the practicability of playing base ball at night was made at Comiskey Park, Chicago, on the evening of Aug. 27, 1910. It was a great success. The Logan Square and Rogers Park teams played a nine-inning game that surprised the big crowd in attendance by reason of its quick action and freedom from errors. The grounds were illuminated by twenty arc lights of 137,000 candle power.

CHARLES ESPER DEAD

Charles Esper, aged 42 years, died at his home in Philadelphia on the night of Aug. 31, 1910, of Bright's disease.

Esper joined the Athletics in 1887 and remained with

that organization two years. He was with the Philadelphia National League team in 1889-91, then with St. Louis for a brief period and lastly with Baltimore. It was while with the Orioles that he was at his best and he contributed in no small degree to the triumphs of that team. From Baltimore he went to Hartford, where he remained two years, after which he retired. At the time of his death he was conducting a restaurant.

Esper was a left-hand pitcher.

DEATH OF JACK NELSON

John Nelson, a ball player as far back as 1867, died in Brooklyn Sept. 5, 1910, from heart failure. Nelson was a member of the Eckford team in 1867 and remained with that organization until 1870, when he joined the Mutuals of New York, returning to the Eckfords in 1871. In 1872 he was with Troy and when that team disbanded returned to the Eckfords. In 1873-77 he played with the Mutuals. In 1878 he was with Indianapolis, in 1879 with Troy and in 1880 joined the Metropolitans. Here he remained until the close of 1887.

1910

Nelson's position was shortstop and he was one of the stars of his day. He also was a good batsman, having a percentage of .361 his last season.

GAME PLAYED IN THIRTY-TWO MINUTES

The record for the shortest time for playing a full game of nine innings was twice broken on Sept. 19, 1910, when the Mobile and Atlanta teams accomplished the feat in the remarkable time of thirty-two minutes and the Nashville and New Orleans teams finished the task in forty-two minutes. The best previous record was forty-four minutes, made by Atlanta and Shreveport on Sept. 24, 1904. Dayton and Ironton played a game in forty-seven minutes in September, 1884.

Both of the 1910 games were rushed through with all possible speed, the batsmen going to the plate on the run and striking at any ball that was within their reach. Mobile defeated Atlanta by a score of 2 to 1. Nashville defeated New Orleans 6 to 3, Bernhard and Paige pitching.

The score of the record game will be found in the accompanying table:

1910

MOBILE	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Seitz, 2b.....	4	2	1	6	0
Berger, ss.....	4	0	2	4	0
Murphy, lf.....	4	1	0	1	0
Swacina, 1b.....	4	0	17	1	0
Wagner, cf.....	4	3	4	0	0
Watson, rf.....	3	0	1	1	0
Alcock, 3b.....	3	0	0	4	0
Shannon, c.....	3	0	2	1	0
Chappelle, p.....	3	0	0	4	1
Totals.....	32	6	27	22	1

ATLANTA	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Bayless, cf.....	4	1	5	0	0
Moran, lf.....	4	0	1	0	0
Smith, c.....	3	0	1	0	0
Flaherty, rf.....	2	0	0	0	0
Jordan, 2b.....	3	1	2	2	0
Lister, 1b.....	3	2	15	0	0
Walker, 3b.....	3	1	1	3	0
Berkel, ss.....	3	0	2	3	0
Griffin, p.....	3	0	0	5	0
Totals.....	28	5	27	13	0

SCORE BY INNINGS

Mobile	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1-2
Atlanta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0-1

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Bayless, Wagner, 2.
 Three base hit—Seitz.
 Triple play—Watson, Swacina, Shannon.
 Struck out—By Griffin, 1.
 Time—32 minutes.
 Umpire—Hart.

LAJOIE MAKES EIGHT HITS IN DOUBLE-HEADER

In a double-header at St. Louis on Oct. 9, 1910, between Cleveland and the local team Lajoie made eight hits in eight times at bat. Nelson and Malloy were the pitchers off of whom the hits were made. The closeness of a race between Lajoie and Cobb for an automobile offered by

a Detroit firm caused hints to be made in some quarters that all was not right, but the matter was investigated by President Johnson and the hits made by the Clevelanders declared legitimate.

LEJEUNE BREAKS THROWING RECORD

At a series of contests held at Cincinnati on Oct. 10, 1910, Sheldon Lejeune, of the Evansville club, threw a base ball 426 feet $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches, breaking the record established by John Hatfield in Brooklyn Oct. 15, 1872, by 25 feet $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Hatfield's throw was 400 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

At the same meeting John Lobert and Ward Miller tied on beating out a bunt in 3 2-5 seconds.

Rowan won the fungo hitting contest with 398 feet $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Lobert circled the bases in 13 4-5 seconds and won the 100 yards dash in 10 seconds.

Pitcher's control contest was won by Gaspar—eight strikes out of eleven balls pitched.

1910

ATHLETICS AND CUBS WIN PENNANTS

The Athletics and the Cubs were pennant winners in their respective leagues in 1910. In the American Cobb won the automobile as champion batter, with a percentage of .384144 against .384084 for Lajoie, but the company that made the offer presented each with a machine.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Clubs.	Per ct.
Chicago .....	.676
New York .....	.591
Pittsburg .....	.562
Philadelphia.....	.510
Cincinnati.....	.487
Brooklyn.....	.416
St. Louis.....	.412
Boston .....	.346

Winning team: Cole, Brown, Overall, Reulbach, McIntire, Richie, Foxen, Pfeister, p; Kling, Archer, c; Archer, Chance, Luderus, Hofman, 1b; Evers, Zimmerman, 2b; Zimmerman, Steinfeldt, 3b; Tinker, Zimmerman, ss; Sheckard, lf; Hofman, cf; Schulte, rf; Kane, Beaumont.

League leaders: Batting, Magee, .331; Moran, c, .989; Chance, 1b, .996; Hummel, 2b, .965; Lennox, 3b, .950; Doolan,

ss, .948; Collins, lf, .977; Hofman, cf, .975; Titus, rf, .976. Cole was the leading pitcher.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Clubs	Per ct.
Athletics.....	.680
New York.....	.583
Detroit.....	.558
Boston.....	.520
Cleveland.....	.467
Chicago.....	.444
Washington.....	.437
St. Louis.....	.306

1910 Winning team: Bender, Coombs, Plank, Morgan, Dygert, Krause, Atkins, p; Lapp, Livingstone, Donahue, Thomas, c; Houser, Davis, 1b; Collins, 2b; Baker, 3b; McInnes, Barry, ss; Oldring, cf; Murphy, rf; Hartsel, lf; B. Lord, Strunk, Heitmuller.

League leaders: Batting, Cobb, .385; Lapp, c, .980; Gandill, 1b, .989; Collins, 2b, .970; Bradley, 3b, .956; Turner, ss, .973; Murphy, rf, .974; Stone, lf, .972; Oldring, cf, .978. Bender was the pitching star.

ATHLETICS WIN WORLD'S SERIES

The world's championship for 1910 was won by the Athletics in easy fashion. Five games were played. Of this number the American Leaguers won four, three of them in succession. Coombs was the leading pitcher of the series. Attendance, 124,222; receipts, \$173,980.

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	PHIL	CHGO.
Oct. 17....	Philadelphia.....	4	1
" 18....	".....	9	3
" 20....	Chicago.....	12	5
" 22....	".....	3	4
" 23....	".....	7	2

	Won.	Lost.
Coombs.....	3	0
Bender.....	1	1
Brown.....	1	2
Overall.....	0	1
McIntire.....	0	1

Reulbach, Richie, Pfeister and Cole did not pitch full games and their names do not appear in the table either as victors or defeated players. In the game of Oct. 22

Brown relieved Cole in the ninth inning, with the score 3 to 2 in favor of the Athletics, and is credited with the ten-inning victory.

DEATH OF HENRY V. LUCAS

Henry V. Lucas, who lost a fortune in base ball, died in St. Louis Nov. 15, 1910, at the age of 53 years. At the time of his death he was a city employe.

Lucas financed teams at New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington and Kansas City. He was the head of the Union Association of 1884, which failed in its fight on the National League, but the following year his St. Louis club was admitted to that organization, in which it finished last. Lucas retired from the game in 1887. Misfortune continued to follow him, however, and what was left of his \$1,000,000 inheritance soon was swept away.

1910

ANSON AS A VAUDEVILLE STAR

Financial reverses came upon Capt. Anson in 1909-10 and the old-time favorite of the base ball world, declining all offers of assistance, sought the vaudeville stage as a way out of the dilemma. He made his first appearance at Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 14, 1910, before a crowded house. Anson talked on base ball affairs in general, and his remarks were of such an interesting character as to win him much applause at their conclusion and the presentation of a bouquet of pink chrysanthemums. Fans from all parts of Berkshire and adjacent counties were present.

FLETCHER'S BALL PLANS FAIL

D. A. Fletcher, a Cincinnati promoter, caused considerable of a stir near the close of the season of 1910 by arranging contests of all-star teams and threatening the organization of a third major league. He had a great many of the best players of both leagues signed for the games, which were to be played in Kansas City, but later the men returned the checks they had accepted and the deal was off. It was then announced that Fletcher would organize a rival to the existing base ball bodies and there were many rumors of purchases of sites for parks for that purpose.

Nothing came of the scheme, however, and it was soon a thing of the past.

DAN M'GANN KILLS HIMSELF

Dennis McGann, formerly captain and first baseman of the New York National League club, committed suicide by shooting in his room at Louisville, Ky., on Dec. 13, 1910. He was born at Shelbyville, Ky., July 15, 1872.

1910 McGann made his debut as a professional in 1891 and during his minor league career played with clubs at Shelbyville, Harrodsburg, Lexington, Marysville and Lynchburg. As a major leaguer he was with Boston, Washington, St. Louis and New York. He led the National League's first basemen for seven seasons. At the time of his death he was a member of the Milwaukee American Association team.

OTHER DEATHS IN 1910

Jan. 12—Harry G. Staley, well-known National League pitcher, died at Battle Creek, Mich., following an operation. He was 44 years old.

Jan. 23—Sam Wise, a once noted shortstop, died at Akron, O., after being operated on for appendicitis. He was about 52 years of age. Wise's reputation was made with the Boston club in the early 80s. In 1890 he was with the Buffalo Players' League team and later played with Baltimore and Washington. He retired in 1897.

Feb. 15—James W. Holliday, familiarly known as "Bug" Holliday, died at Cincinnati after a long illness. He was a left fielder and one of the stars of the old American Association.

March 13—Col. John I. Rogers, for twenty years the principal owner of the Philadelphia National League club, died suddenly in Denver, where he had gone on business. He was 64 years old and a noted lawyer.

March 14—Michael P. Hines, who caught for the Boston team in the 80s, died at New Bedford, Mass. He was 45 years of age. Hines was committed to the Taunton insane asylum in August, 1909.

March 18—Alan T. Storke, who had played with St. Louis and Pittsburg teams, died at Newton, Mass. He was

a young player and gave evidence of attaining high rank in the profession.

April 2—Joseph Nealon died at San Francisco of typhoid fever. He was 30 years of age and played first base for Pittsburg.

April 10—Robert Addy, aged 67 years, died of heart disease at Pocatello, Idaho. Addy was a well known player before the days of the National League and was a member of teams at Boston, Hartford and Chicago.

May 14—Patrick Gillespie died at Carbondale, Pa., of heart failure. He was 63 years old. Gillespie formerly was an outfielder of the New York National League team.

May 29—William Hassamer, at one time an outfielder on the Washington (National League) team, died in St. Louis. He was 45 years old.

1910

June 21—Thomas Doran, catcher for several National League teams, died in New York City. He was 33 years of age.

Nov. 1—Robert Pettit, aged 48 years, died at Derby, Conn. Pettit was an outfielder under Anson in 1888-9.

Nov. 20—J. K. Byrne, professionally known as Jack O'Brien, died in Philadelphia of Bright's disease. He was 48 years old. Byrne was catcher for the old Athletics and led the American Association's players of that position in 1882.

U. OF C. TEAM TOURS THE ORIENT

The University of Chicago base ball team, in charge of H. O. Page, made a tour of Japan, China, the Philippine and the Hawaiian Islands in the fall of 1910, leaving Seattle Sept. 10 and arriving there on their return Dec. 23. Nine games were played with the Waseda and Keio university teams, the Americans winning all. At Manila the tourists met their first and only defeat, the Marines beating them 4 to 0.

ATHLETICS AND DETROITS GO TO CUBA

The Athletic and Detroit teams made trips to Cuba in the fall of 1910 and played a series of games with native clubs. The Detroit's were more successful than on their

previous trip, winning seven games, losing four and one being a tie. The Athletics won four games and lost six.

RICE'S "BASE BALL BALLADS" PUBLISHED

During the season of 1910 Grantland Rice, a base ball poet, issued a book of verse under the caption "Base Ball Ballads." Mr. Rice's thorough knowledge of the game, together with his ability to bring out its many points in rhyme much superior to that of the ordinary newspaper writer, made his offering entertaining to a high degree.

MATTHEWSON AND MYERS ON STAGE

Matthewson and Myers, of the New York team, appeared at Hammerstein's Theater in the fall of 1910 in a playlet by Bozeman Bulger entitled "Curves." They were assisted by Miss May Tully, who in the course of the sketch gave imitations of well-known theatrical personages. The act took well.

SPINK ISSUES BASE BALL HISTORY

"The National Game," a history of base ball by A. H. Spink of St. Louis, was given to the public at the close of the season of 1910. The book was of a much more elaborate character than anything of the kind that had appeared up to that time, and contained a vast amount of information of interest to lovers of the game. The volume was profusely illustrated.

LONG GAMES OF 1910

Clarksburg, 1; Mannington, 1. Twenty-four innings. Pitchers, Cassell and Nicholson. Clarksburg, July 3.

San Antonio, 1; Waco, 1. Twenty-three innings. Pitchers, Ables and Loudell. San Antonio, July 5.

South Bend, 1; Zanesville, 0. Twenty-one innings. Pitchers, Myers and Jones. South Bend, July 14.

Muscatine, 2; Sterling, 1. Twenty innings. Pitchers, Eyler and H. Walter, Burke and Fisberg. Muscatine, Iowa, July 16.

Macomb, 4; Pekin, 1. Nineteen innings. Pitchers, Swanson and Horton. Pekin, Ill., June 10.

Oklahoma City, 3; Galveston, 2. Nineteen innings. Pitchers, Drohan and Henrickson. Oklahoma City, June 25.

Bartlesville, 1; Guthrie, 0. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, Barker and Hotchkiss. Bartlesville, May 12.

Minneapolis, 3; St. Paul, 2. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, Lelivelt and Patterson; Gehring. St. Paul, May 30.

Michigan University, 3; Notre Dame, 2. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, Smith and Ryan. Ann Arbor, June 4.

Jacksonville, 2; Decatur, 1. Eighteen innings. Pitchers, O'Hearne and Billiet; Merz. Jacksonville, Ill., July 10.

DEATH OF STANLEY ROBISON

M. Stanley Robison, owner of the St. Louis National League club, died in Cleveland March 24, 1911, after a year's illness of blood poisoning. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in 1857 and was a graduate of Northwestern University. By his death the club passed into the possession of his sister, Mrs. Britton, who thus became the first woman magnate.

1911

WATERLOO WOULD NOT BE OUSTED

An attempt to oust Waterloo from the I. I. I. League in order to admit Quincy nearly disrupted the organization early in 1911. The vote was 4 to 4—the southern section against the northern—when President Tierney voted with the southerners, ending the deadlock and declaring the motion to oust carried. Waterloo took the matter to the courts and the action of the league was nullified. The opponents of the Iowa city then appealed to the National Board of Arbitration and were beaten, and later to the National Commission, where they also lost out. The matter was not settled until nearly time to open the season, when Bloomington resigned its membership in the interest of harmony.

ADRIAN C. JOSS DIES

Adrian C. Joss, pitcher for the Cleveland American League team, died at Toledo early on the morning of April 14, 1911, of tubercular meningitis after a brief illness. He was 33 years old and had a record of two no-hit games.

J. C. ROWE PASSES AWAY

J. C. Rowe, a noted player in the 80s, died in St. Louis April 25, 1911, aged 55 years. He joined the Buffalo team in 1879 and distinguished himself as batter and fielder.

He went to Detroit when the "Big Four"—Brouthers, Richardson, Rowe and White—were secured by the Michigan city near the close of 1885, and remained there until the disbandment of the team in 1889, when he went to Pittsburgh.

MIKE DONLIN REINSTATED

Mike Donlin, who left the New York team to go on the stage, applied to the National Commission for reinstatement and his plea was granted on June 3, 1911. Donlin rejoined the New Yorks, but later was transferred to Boston.

KLING TRADED TO BOSTON

1911

Kling, Griffin, Weaver and Kaiser were traded by the Chicago Cubs on June 10, 1911, to the Boston National League team for Graham, Goode, Collins and Curtis. The deal was unexpected and caused much comment in base ball circles.

DAVIS DAY AT PHILADELPHIA

June 12, 1911, was observed as Davis Day at the American League Park in Philadelphia and a large crowd was present. The captain of the Athletics was presented with \$5,000 in cash, a Masonic emblem, a loving cup and a large number of flowers.

MOST VALUABLE PLAYER CONTEST

In the spring of 1911 Ren Mulford of Cincinnati was named to select a committee of newspaper writers whose duty it should be to pick the two big league players of the most value to their respective clubs. Mr. Mulford chose the following gentlemen:

Tim Murnane, Boston Globe.
 Abe Yager, Brooklyn Eagle.
 Si. Sanborn, Chicago Tribune.
 Jack Ryder, Cincinnati Enquirer.
 Henry Edwards, Cleveland Plaindealer.
 Joe Smith, Detroit Journal.
 John B. Foster, New York Telegram.
 Charles Power, Pittsburg Gazette-Times.
 J. C. Isaminger, Philadelphia North American.
 M. F. Parker, St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
 Joe Jackson, Washington Post.

The two players receiving the highest number of votes cast by this committee were each to receive an automobile offered by a Detroit firm.

NORTHROP BEATS LANCASTER--NO MAN TO FIRST

J. Northrup, of the Reading team, shut out Lancaster without a hit, run or man reaching first base on June 14, 1911. The game was played at Reading. Score:

READING	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Stutz, ss.....	5	4	2	3	0
Jube, rf.....	4	0	3	0	0
Cannell, cf.....	4	2	0	0	0
Cockill, 1b.....	5	1	12	0	0
Rudolph, lf.....	3	1	1	0	0
Coughlin, 3b.....	4	2	0	1	0
Curry, 2b.....	3	0	1	2	0
Monroe, c.....	4	0	8	0	0
Northrup, p.....	4	1	0	3	0
Totals.....	36	11	27	9	0

1911

LANCASTER	AB.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Joyce, cf.....	3	0	3	0	1
W. Thomas, 2b.....	3	0	2	2	1
Covaleski, lf.....	3	0	0	0	0
Lush, 1b.....	3	0	7	0	0
Hooper, 3b.....	3	0	1	0	0
Quinlan, ss.....	3	0	2	3	0
McGinley, c.....	3	0	8	1	0
Shettler, rf.....	3	0	1	0	1
C. Thomas, p.....	3	0	0	4	1
Totals.....	27	0	24	10	4

SCORE BY INNINGS

Reading.....	2	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	*—8
Lancaster.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

SUMMARY

Two base hit—Coughlin.
 Bases on balls—Off Thomas, 3.
 Hit by pitcher—By Thomas, 1.
 Struck out—By Northrup, 8; by Thomas, 7.
 Time—1:52.
 Umpire—Walker.

Northrup retired the side on strikes in the ninth in-

ning and seemed able to continue the contest at the same gait for several innings more.

DREYFUSS PAYS \$22,500 FOR O'TOOLE

1911 The highest price ever paid for a player in the history of the national game was recorded July 22, 1911, when President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg club put up \$22,500 to secure the services of Martin O'Toole, the star pitcher of the St. Paul team. O'Toole previously had been tried in the big leagues but was not a success. His work during the first half of the 1911 season was of such a sensational character, however, that there was a great rush to get him. Later, Kelly, his catcher, was sold to Dreyfuss for \$7,500. O'Toole is 24 years old and has a strike-out record of eighteen in the Western League and seventeen in the American Association.

MAGEE SUSPENSION AROUSES INTEREST

A case which attracted much attention in 1911 was the suspension in July for the remainder of the season of Sherwood Magee of the Philadelphia National League club and the assessment of a \$200 fine by President Lynch. Magee's offense consisted in assaulting Umpire Finneran in a game at Philadelphia on July 10. This was the severest punishment ever meted out to a player for a similar offense, and there was much discussion over it, the result being that the suspension was removed in August during good behavior. Magee was off duty about a month.

JOSS BENEFIT NETS NEARLY \$13,000

A benefit for the family of the late Addie Joss, the pitcher of the Cleveland club who died in April, was held at Cleveland on July 24 and drew a crowd of 15,270 persons. There was a game of ball between the Cleveland team and a nine composed of American League players and known as All-Stars, which was won by the latter, 5 to 3. The sum of \$12,914 was realized.

DEATH OF ROBERT CARRUTHERS

Robert Carruthers, a once famous pitcher and of recent years an umpire in the I. I. I. League, died in a hos-

pital at Peoria, Ill., on Aug. 5, 1911, of a nervous breakdown. He was born in Chicago and was 52 years old.

Carruthers began playing ball in the Western League as a member of the Minneapolis team and in 1883 was purchased by Von der Ahe for his St. Louis Browns. With this team he made a great reputation. He remained with St. Louis until the close of the season of 1887 when, with Foutz and Bushong, he was sold to Brooklyn. He was a member of the Brooklyn team for two years, but, not coming up to expectations, was released and drifted into the minor leagues, where he played for several years before taking up umpiring.

Carruthers was a right-handed pitcher and a left-handed batter.

1911

WALSH BREAKS FUNGO RECORD

What was known as "Comiskey field day" was held at the White Sox park on the night of Sept. 30, 1911, but the weather interfered with the success of the exercises. Ed. Walsh, however, broke the record for fungo hitting. He drove a fly 419 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch and won the first prize of \$100.

Messenger won the 100 yard dash in 11 seconds; Austin, bunt and run to first, in 3 1-5 seconds; Austin, circling the bases, :14 1-5; Tony, long distance throw, 392 feet 1 inch; Hooper, accurate throwing.

WATERLOO OUSTED FROM I. I. I. LEAGUE

Waterloo was ousted from the I. I. I. League at a meeting held in Chicago early in October, 1911. The object was accomplished by dissolving the association and reorganizing, the Iowa city being left out in the selection of towns for the season of 1912. The end was attained with little friction.

ATHLETICS AND GIANTS WIN PENNANTS

The Athletics were again victors in the race for the American League pennant and New York led the National League contenders, the first time in six years. A feature of the post-season games was the defeat of the erstwhile invincible Cubs in four straight by the White Sox.

There was some objection shortly after the opening of the season to the lively nature of the cork center ball, but this soon died out. The record:

NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Clubs.	Per ct.
New York.....	.647
Chicago.....	.597
Pittsburg.....	.552
Philadelphia.....	.520
St. Louis.....	.500
Cincinnati.....	.458
Brooklyn.....	.427
Boston.....	.291

1911

Winning team: Marquard, Crandall, Matthewson, Wiltse, Raymond, Ames, Drucke, p; Myers, Wilson, c; Merkle, 1b; Doyle, 2b; Devlin, Fletcher, Herzog, 3b; Bridwell, Fletcher, ss; Becker, Murray, rf; Snodgrass, cf; Devore, lf.

League leaders: Batting, Wagner, .334; Bergen, c, .981; Konetchy, 1b, .991; Hummel, 2b, .972; E. Zimmerman, 3b, .961; Tinker, ss, .937; Magee, lf, .981; Leach, cf, .987; Titus, rf, .979. Marquard was leading pitcher.

AMERICAN LEAGUE	
Clubs	Per ct.
Athletics.....	.669
Detroit.....	.578
Cleveland.....	.523
Chicago.....	.509
Boston.....	.509
New York.....	.500
Washington.....	.416
St. Louis.....	.296

Winning team: Bender, Coombs, Plank, Morgan, Krause, p; Lapp, Livingstone, Thomas, c; Davis, McInnes, 1b; Collins, Derrick, 2b; Baker, 3b; Barry, McInnes, ss; Oldring, cf; B. Lord, lf; Murphy, rf; Strunk, Hartsel.

League leaders: Batting, Cobb, .420; Sullivan, c, .986; Stovall, 1b, .986; McConnell, 2b, .973; Turner, 3b, .970; Tannehill, ss, .951; Crawford, rf, .975; Cree, lf, .964; Oldring, cf, .979. Bender was the pitching leader.

WORLD'S SERIES TO ATHLETICS

The world's series for 1911 was won by the Athletics, who took four games out of six played with New

York. The receipts were \$342,164.50 and the attendance 179,851, the largest number of spectators for any one day being 38,281 at New York on Oct. 14. This was a record-breaker. Coombs and Crandall divided pitching honors. The record follows:

DATE	WHERE PLAYED	PHIL.	N. Y.
Oct. 14....	New York.....	1	2
" 16....	Philadelphia.....	3	1
" 17....	New York.....	3	2
" 24....	Philadelphia.....	4	2
" 25....	New York.....	3	4
" 26....	Philadelphia.....	13	2

	Won.	Lost.
Coombs	1	0
Crandall	1	0
Bender	2	1
Plank	1	1
Matthewson	1	2
Marquard	0	1
Ames	0	1

1911

ADDITIONAL DEATHS OF PLAYERS

Feb. 6—Arthur Clarkson, well-known as a pitcher in the 90s, died at Cambridge, Mass., aged 43 years.

Feb. 18—Herbert Briggs, better known as "Buttons" Briggs, died of tuberculosis at Cleveland, Ohio. He was 34 years old. Briggs was a member of the Chicago Cubs and other teams, and was one of the ten pitchers with a fielding per centage of 1,000.

June 3—"Dad" Clark, aged 45 years, died at Lorain, O. Before retiring he was a pitcher.

July 26—John J. Radcliffe, who was a member of the Athletics as long ago as 1867, died of heart disease at Ocean City, N. J. He was 62 years old. Radcliffe was an associate of McBride, Reach, Mills, Hatfield and Start.

Aug. 31—William White, a pitcher formerly with Boston and Cincinnati, was drowned at Fort Collier, Ont. He was 62 years old and was in the optical business at Buffalo, N. Y. White is said to have been the only player who wore spectacles.

Oct. 10—W. R. Parks, a well-known player in the 70s, died at Easton, Pa., aged 65 years.

Nov. 9—Oscar Bielaski died at Washington, D. C., in his 66th year. He formerly played with Baltimore, Washington and Chicago.

Nov. 21—William Hepburn Russell, owner of the Boston National League club, died of neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Russell was 54 years old and only recently came into possession of the club.

COBB AND SCHULTE WIN AUTOMOBILES

Cobb and Schulte were winners of the most valuable player contest, the result of which was announced at the close of the season of 1911. Both received automobiles. Ed. Walsh was second on the American League list and Christy Matthewson occupied a similar position on the list of National League players voted on.

WARD GETS A VERDICT FOR \$1,000

The suit of John M. Ward against President Johnson, of the American League, for \$50,000 was put on trial in the latter part of the year 1911, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,000. The case was appealed. The action was the result of a published interview at the time Mr. Ward was a candidate for president of the National League in which the head of the American organization was quoted as calling the New Yorker a "trickster." This Mr. Johnson denied.

SPALDING WRITES BASE BALL BOOK

"America's National Game" was the title of a book written by A. G. Spalding and placed before the public in the closing months of 1911. It contained 600 pages of interesting facts and reminiscences regarding base ball and was illustrated in an artistic manner.

TWO NEW LEAGUES PROJECTED

Two new "outlaw" leagues were organized in the fall of 1911—the United States and the Columbian. W. A. Witman was chosen president of the former organization, and it was given out that clubs would be placed in New York, Brooklyn, Reading, Washington and Richmond, with other big league cities as possibilities. Later, the New York franchise was given to Chicago and a revision of the league's membership made as follows: Cincinnati, Cleve-

land, Pittsburg, Chicago, Reading, Richmond, Washington and Brooklyn.

The Columbian League was headed by John T. Powers and its circuit was composed of Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Indianapolis. Two other cities were to be taken in later.

BASE BALL CHANGES AND TRADES

Several important changes and trades were made late in 1911.

The Boston American League team passed into possession of James McAleer and Robert McRoy; Clark Griffith was named to manage Washington, Harry Davis to fill the same position for Cleveland and Umpire Hank O'Day selected to succeed Griffith at Cincinnati.

1911

The Boston National League team was sold to James E. Gaffney and John M. Ward. Ward was made president and Kling chosen manager.

St. Louis traded Pitcher George to Cleveland for George Stovall; Washington traded Catcher Street to New York for Jack Knight and Pittsburg disposed of Vincent Campbell to Boston for Mike Donlin.

James Callahan succeeded Hugh Duffy as manager of the White Sox and Jake Stahl was named as manager of the Boston American League team.

The American Association, the Eastern League and the Pacific Coast League secured AA rating.

COOMBS, BENDER AND MORGAN IN VAUDEVILLE

Coombs, Bender and Morgan, of the Athletics, appeared in a vaudeville sketch after the close of the 1911 season. They were assisted by the Pearl sisters.

COBB IN "THE COLLEGE WIDOW"

Tyrus Cobb made his first stage appearance in the fall of 1911 in "The College Widow" and proved a success. He stated in an interview that he would like to be a great actor, but that he did not think stage work beneficial to a man playing ball.

PICKING BASE BALL'S TWENTY GREATEST

Picking base ball's twenty greatest players was a fad among admirers of the game as 1911 drew to a close.

Charles Comiskey, the White Sox owner, named the following list: Buck Ewing, Mike Kelly, A. C. Anson, Charles Ferguson, Fred Pfeffer, Eddie Collins, Hans Wagner, John Glasscock, Harry Lord, Tyrus Cobb, Fred Clark, William Keeler, Tommy McCarthy, Charles Radbourne, Lajoie, Robert Carruthers, Christy Matthewson, Clark Griffith and Ed. Walsh.

1911 Sam Crane, a star of days gone by, picked the following: George Wright, Ross Barnes, A. C. Anson, Mike Kelly, Charles Radbourne, Fred Dunlap, Buck Ewing, J. M. Ward, Charles Comiskey, Bill Lange, John J. McGraw, Larry Lajoie, Fred Clarke, Hans Wagner, William Keeler, James Collins, Christy Matthewson, Hal Chase, Ty. Cobb and Eddie Collins.

DEATH OF JAMES DOYLE

James Doyle, who played third base for the Chicago National League team in 1911, died at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 2, 1912, following an operation for appendicitis. He was a graduate of Niagara University and went to the Cubs from Louisville early in the season of 1911. Doyle did great work while with the Chicago team. His age was 24.

GEORGE AMOLE FOUND DEAD

George Amole, once a well-known pitcher, was found dead in bed at his boarding house in Wilmington, Del., on March 12, 1912. He was 39 years old, and since his retirement had been following the occupation of a carpenter.

CONGRESSMAN ALLEGES BASE BALL TRUST

1912 Representative Gallagher of Chicago in March, 1912, introduced a resolution in Congress providing for an investigation of what he termed the "base ball trust." He declared the game as at present managed was a big monopoly and that the players were little less than slaves in that they were sold or traded without any voice in the matter and blacklisted if they refused to obey. The resolution was referred.

The publication of the fact that such a resolution had been presented aroused considerable interest, but the base ball magnates expressed themselves as in no wise alarmed.

They declared they were ready for an investigation at any time. President Johnson said:

We would be glad to have an investigation. There is no base ball trust and competition is not stifled. Any one who desires is welcome to get in the game. So far as men being enslaved is concerned, a large number of players are drawing salaries in excess of what is paid to congressmen. That does not look much like enslavement.

President Lynch, of the National League, had this to say in regard to the proposed investigation:

So far as the National League of Base Ball Clubs is concerned we invite an investigation. There is absolutely nothing savoring of a trust in our league. We do not in any manner stifle or attempt to stifle competition. I indorse everything that Ban Johnson, president of the American League, says.

1912

Chairman Herrmann, of the National Commission, expressed himself in the following manner:

I don't know what he [Gallagher] means unless it is a joke. There is no base ball trust, and from the nature of the game there never can be. The Commission does not fix prices. Different prices are charged in different cities. There can be an investigation at any time without any objection from the National Commission.

James A. Hart, former president of the Chicago National League club, who had just returned from a trip around the world, in an interview declared himself in favor of the resolution.

GREEN SUES NATIONAL BOARD FOR \$100,000

Guy Green, former owner of an Indian ball team, and for a time proprietor of the club at Lincoln, Neb., brought suit against the National Board of Arbitration of the National Association early in 1912 for \$100,000 for advising clubs not to play with Green's organization until he settled a fine of \$100. This fine, according to the plaintiff, he paid under coercion. The sum asked Green claims is due him owing to damage caused by the action of the Board and also the publication of said fine in the Official Bulletin.

Later the National Association, through its attorneys, filed its answer to the suit, disputing the jurisdiction of the court. This was the status of the case when this volume went to press.

TEAMS READY FOR OPENING 1912 SEASON

1912

The different major league clubs departed for the south at the usual time to go into training for the season of 1912. The weather conditions at some of the points selected, however, delayed operations for awhile, but did not interfere with the work in hand to any serious extent, as in a short time the most glowing reports were received from all of the camps and the usual confidence expressed by the several managers of the ability of their athletic aggregations to make an enviable showing in the approaching battle for the pennant. The Athletics were the first to finish training. Following is a list of the places at which the different teams got themselves into condition:

National League—New York at Marlin Springs, Texas; Chicago at New Orleans; Pittsburg at Hot Springs, Ark.; Philadelphia at Hot Springs, Ark.; Cincinnati at Columbus, Ga.; St. Louis at Jackson, Miss.; Brooklyn at Hot Springs, Ark.; Boston at Augusta, Ga.

American League—Philadelphia at San Antonio, Texas; Chicago at Waco, Texas; Detroit at Monroe, La.; Cleveland at New Orleans; Boston at Hot Springs, Ark.; New York at Atlanta, Ga.; Washington at Charlottesville, Va.; St. Louis at Montgomery, Ala.



APPENDIX

CONTAINING

Cummings' Own Story of How He Originated Curve Pitching.

List of Perfect Game Pitchers of all Leagues.

List of Major League No Hit Pitchers.

List of Minor League No Hit Pitchers.

Minor League Strike Out Performers.

Holders of the Various Records.

Scores and Miscellaneous Data.

STORY OF THE CURVE BALL

WILLIAM ARTHUR CUMMINGS TELLS HOW HE ORIGINATED THE CHANGE IN PITCHING

TO EDITOR OF BASE BALL AND BASE BALL PLAYERS:

The idea of a curve ball, like the idea of many inventions, was brought about by a trifle.

In the summer of 1863 a number of boys engaged in a game of ball on a vacant lot in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. After the contest was over they amused themselves by throwing clam shells along the shore, watching the wide curves they made, first in one direction, then in another, with great curiosity. The writer of this article was one of that party, and, while watching the curving shells, thought what a great thing it would be if a pitcher could do the same with a ball.

Idea of
a Boy
Under 15

At first this idea appeared ridiculous—in fact, something impossible—but as wild and impossible as it seemed I could not get the idea out of my mind. After a time I told my companions of it, but received little encouragement from them. All were willing to admit it would be a grand thing, but argued that as no man had ever attempted anything of the kind it was foolish for a boy of less than 15 to think he could accomplish such a seeming impossibility.

As time passed on I became more and more con-

vinced of its practicability, but the boys only called it "Cummings' crazy curve" and made considerable fun of it in a good-natured way. None of them, with the exception of my catcher, Edward Chappelle, took the matter seriously. Chappelle, however, believed in the possibility of pitching a curve ball and was anxious to see the idea worked out. From this date on I put in all my spare time practicing, Chappelle doing the catching. Every day I would be at it holding the ball in many different ways and throwing with a variety of motions. Of course, many of the ways in which I held or threw the ball were useless, and these I discarded.

I often wonder that a boy of 15 should be devoted enough to an idea to put in the number of hard hours daily that I did on the curve ball and keep at it so long. I was following an unknown trail, with nothing whatever to guide me, and with no opportunity to profit by the mistakes of others. I did not know what would make a ball curve when thrown through the air, and there was no one to tell me. In fact, the scientific explanation was not given until years after I had perfected the idea and gave a demonstration of it before professors and other learned men from Yale.

Professors
Investigate
New Idea

In practicing I soon found that the ball in order to curve had to be thrown so it would revolve rapidly while passing through the air, but it was some time before I discovered that I had better success in pitching against the wind than I did in pitching with it.

At the time I was working on the curve the rules for the pitcher compelled him to keep both feet firmly on the ground until after the ball was delivered. The arm swung close to and straight with the body, hand below the waist. As far as I have been able to learn I am the only one who ever pitched a curve ball under these rules. After the rule was changed to allow an underhand throw it was much easier to pitch a curve and also possible to get a wider curve.

The rule I was working under was a serious handicap. If any of my readers are pitchers, and doubt this, I would suggest that they try pitching a curve in this way.

Though at first I was not successful in causing the

ball to take on a curve, I found that the constant practice I was indulging in was improving my pitching ability in every way. I had better control and more speed and it was a strong team that could defeat the nine with which I was connected.

In 1865 I entered Falley Seminary at Fulton, N. Y., and it was while at this institution that I succeeded in causing the sphere to curve. I found that by holding the ball with my thumb, first and second fingers, giving it a twist with my second finger and giving a snap with my wrist I could cause it to assume a curved flight on its way to the plate, but it was fully two years later before I got control sufficient to pitch the curve under any and all conditions and place the ball exactly where I wished to.

While at Falley I pitched in the famous games where we won the silver ball, using the curve to advantage. The following story, written by Mr. B. S. McKinstry of Fulton, N. Y., who was a member of the same team as myself, appeared in the Fulton Patriot of Nov. 24, 1909, and tells of the first pitching of a curve ball in a regular game, though the curve was not officially recognized until the Excelsior-Harvard game in 1867.

Uses
Curve at
College

FULTON LEADS.

**Falley Seminary Furnishes the Original Curve
Pitcher of the Country.**

**Cummings Pitched the First Curved Ball in 1865
on the Fulton Fair Grounds—Interesting
Base Ball History.**

In the year 1865 there was a young man attending Falley Seminary in Fulton of the name of W. Arthur Cummings and his home was in Brooklyn, N. Y. The Patriot herewith presents a portrait of the young man taken while attending school in this city.

When the Oswego Falls Agricultural Society issued its annual premium list for the fair of 1865 (forty-four years ago) it offered a prize of a silver ball to the best base ball team in Oswego county.

The students of Falley Seminary in Fulton decided they would go after this prize and they organized the Hercules Base Ball Club of Fulton. There were two good base ball clubs in Oswego then—the old Ontarios and the Oswegos. An arrangement was made between the Hercules and Oswego teams whereby five of the men of the for-

mer club (with Cummings as pitcher) and four of the Oswegos were to play against the Ontarios. The Hercules-Oswego nine then challenged the Ontarios to come to Oswego Falls and play for the silver ball. The Ontarios accepted the challenge.

The Ontarios were confident from the start of landing the prize, as they considered their opponents the easiest proposition in the base ball line. So confident were they that they chartered a special train, hired a brass band and made a great demonstration in marching to the scene of the contest.

The game was played on the fair grounds in Oswego Falls and the umpire, who was from Oswego, had a very strenuous time. There were several heated disputes over his decisions. The Hercules-Oswego team won the game, but the score has been forgotten by the survivors of the contest.

After the game there was a question between the members of the winning team as to which nine the ball belonged, Oswego or Hercules. To decide the dispute another game was arranged between the Hercules team and the regular Oswego nine. The game was played on the village park in Fulton, in front of Falley Seminary, and was attended by a large crowd. The Oswego players came with many of their friends and the Fulton players had many enthusiastic rooters.

The line-up of the Fulton team was as follows: W. L. Telford, c; W. Arthur Cummings, p; C. G. Bennett, 1b; R. P. Brown, ss; B. S. McKinstry, rf; E. R. Esmond, 2b; W. J. Watson, lf; A. R. Westcott, 3b; T. Esmond, cf.

The Oswegos were a strong team, but their heavy batters could not connect with Cummings' curves any better than the Ontarios did in the first game, except by accident, and their hits did not count as in former games with other teams. In the latter part of the contest they could not hit Cummings at all, while the "Butter Fingers" hit when hits meant runs and won the game by a score of 34 to 32.

The silver ball is of regulation size, on which is engraved in one circle the following: "Won May 19, 1866." In another circle is the following inscription: "B. F. N. of H. B. B. C." The balance of the surface of the ball contains the names and residences of the players.

From this it will be seen that the two games played in Oswego Falls and Fulton in 1865 and 1866 were the first contests played anywhere in which a curve ball was pitched. It also establishes beyond successful contradiction that Arthur Cummings was the originator of the curved pitched ball. And further, the dates—1865 and 1866—antedate the Brooklyn-Boston game alluded to in Collier's.

First Curve
Pitched
in Year 1865

After graduating from Falley I returned to Brooklyn, where I joined the Star Juniors, a team of boys whose ages ranged around 17 years. We played thirty-seven games, winning thirty-five, our two defeats being at the hands of teams whose members were over 20 years old. A number of older players from such clubs as the Excelsiors and Stars used to come to our games, and among them was Joseph Leggett, catcher for the Excelsiors. One day Leggett requested me to pitch to him before our game began. I did so, and after catching me for a while and sizing up my work he asked me to join the Excelsiors. I gladly accepted the invitation, as the Excelsiors were a social organization having several clubs in the field and I felt that I would get more experience and advance faster with them.

In the summer of 1866 the Excelsiors made a trip to Washington to play the Nationals and Unions of that city. In the Union game I played center field for seven innings, when a number of Washington people asked to have me put in to pitch as they wished to see the "boy pitcher." In those days a boy who could pitch with ability was an unusual thing and attracted considerable attention, and I believe I was the first boy to have the honor of pitching for the senior Excelsior club, being at that time a little over 17. I did very well during the two innings that I pitched and received considerable praise for it. That year I also pitched against the strong Eureka club of Newark, N. J., and surprised the crowd by defeating them by a large margin.

Curve Ball
Officially
Recognized

I remained with the Excelsiors through 1867 and in this year pitched the game in which the curve ball was officially recognized. We were playing Harvard on Jarvis Field and Archie Bush, a heavy hitter, was at the bat. By this time I had gained good control of the curve and decided I would use it on him. The first ball he struck at went about a foot beyond the end of his bat. I tried again, with the same result. With others of the Harvard batters I did the same and before the game was over I had fully satisfied myself that I had mastered the curve and that it was destined to be a success and play an important part in base ball contests of the future.

In 1868 I joined the famous Star club of Brooklyn,

the crack amateur organization of the country, and remained with them through 1868-69-70-71. During this time we won every series of games with amateur and college clubs we played, winning the amateur championship of the United States and Canada. The Stars also defeated many strong professional nines, including the Mutuals of New York and the Olympics of Washington. The Olympics had defeated the Mutuals, Athletics, Atlantics and other clubs of note.

The following from the Brooklyn Union of July 9, 1870, tells of the Star-Mutual game, which the Stars won, 14 to 3:

Cummings'

Pitching

Praised

In pitching Wolter's swift delivery was not only surpassed in speed by that of Cummings, but in strategic play did the Star pitcher fully equal even Martin, this being a rare combination of pitching talent in one man. In fact, the play of Cummings in his position as pitcher in this game shows conclusively that he has studied the science of his art, for it was not his speed which troubled the Mutual batsmen, but a command of the ball which enabled him to practically illustrate "how not to do it"—a peculiar power of giving a curve to the line of the ball to the right or to the left, and this is one of the chief elements of his success.

Wolters and Martin were the Mutual pitchers.

During my four years with the Stars I used the curve ball with great success and received many offers from professional clubs all over the country at salaries that were very large for those days.

In 1872 I entered professional arena by joining the Mutuals, and I pitched every game we played that year.

In 1873 I played with Baltimore, in 1874 with Philadelphia, in 1875-6 with Hartford and in 1877 with Lynn, Mass. In June, 1877, I secured my release from Lynn and finished the season with Cincinnati.

In 1875 I pitched for Hartford in the great eleven inning 1 to 0 game with Chicago, and although defeated held the Chicago batters to five hits. This, I believe, was the first extra inning 1 to 0 game on record.

In the fall of 1877 I was elected president of the International Association, a new league organized at Pittsburg.

In conclusion, the following article, written by T. H. Murnane and appearing in the Boston Globe of April 5, 1896, will prove of interest:

For years Cummings was known to the base ball world as the boy wonder, and the heavy hitters of the country were at his mercy. I never saw a more graceful ball player or one with more confidence in himself on a ball field.

When one hears so much of lame arm pitchers it must be quite a treat to see this veteran go out on the field and show the youngsters how to curve a ball as he taught Mann at Princeton in the early seventies and Avery of Yale in 1874. Both of these college boys were for years given credit for discovering something new in curve pitching that Mr. Cummings modestly allowed to go on record.

To W. A. Cummings and to him alone belongs all the glory of the discovery of curve pitching.

W. A. CUMMINGS.

HIGHEST PITCHING AVERAGES

Year.	Name.	Games.	Per Ct.
1875	A. G. Spalding	63	.899
1907	W. Donovan	29	.862
1884	Charles Radbourne	72	.838
1910	L. Cole	33	.833
1906	Edward Reulbach	33	.826
1899	James Hughes	34	.823
1896	W. Hoffer	35	.823
1910	C. A. Bender	30	.821
1902	Jack Chesbro	33	.818
1904	Joseph McGinnity	51	.814
1909	H. Camnitz	41	.806
1909	C. Matthewson	37	.806
1905	Sam Leever	33	.800
1880	L. Corcoran	56	.798
1885	J. Clarkson	70	.790
1894	J. Meekin	47	.790
1897	Amos Rusie	37	.784
1909	G. Mullin	37	.784

PERFECT FIELDING PITCHERS

Year.	Name.	Games.	Per Ct.
1903	Harry Howell	23	1.000
1904	Herbert Briggs	34	1.000
1905	T. F. Sparks	34	1.000
1906	Lewis Richie	33	1.000
1907	A. Dorner	36	1.000
1908	M. Brown	44	1.000
1909	G. McQuillan	41	1.000
1910	W. Scan'an	34	1.000
1910	S. Leever	25	1.000
1910	Cy. Young	27	1.000
1911	F. Pfeffer	26	1.000
1911	H. McIntire	25	1.000
1911	C. A. Bender	31	1.000

PERFECT GAME PITCHERS
CONTESTS IN WHICH
NOT A MAN REACHED FIRST BASE

NON-LEAGUE

JAMES GALVIN

Ionia, Mich., Tournament, Aug. 17, 1876. St.
Louis Reds vs. Cass Club, Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

J. LEE RICHMOND

June 12, 1880. Worcester vs. Cleveland.

JOHN M. WARD

June 17, 1880. Providence vs. Buffalo.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

DENTON C. YOUNG

May 5, 1904. Boston vs. Athletics.

ADDIE JOSS

Oct. 2, 1908. Cleveland vs. Chicago.

MINOR LEAGUES

THOMAS FISHER

Sept. 1, 1906. Shreveport vs. Montgomery.

BERT HUMPHRIES

May 20, 1908. Charleroi vs. Fairmont.

CHARLES EVANS

July 21, 1908. Hartford vs. Bridgeport.

E. PACKARD

Aug. 8, 1908. Independence vs. Bartlesville.

C. CARMICHAEL

Aug. 9, 1910. Buffalo vs. Jersey City.

"RED" FABER

Aug. 18, 1910. Dubuque vs. Davenport.

J. NORTHROP

June 14, 1911. Reading vs. Lancaster.

The game at the head of the list was the first one of its kind in the annals of base ball. A five days' tournament was held at Ionia, Mich., at which a number of professional and amateur teams from the middle west competed. The contest took place in the morning and resulted 11 to 0 in favor of the Reds. Galvin's great work attracted little attention, some reports of the game not even mentioning his name. One prominent newspaper reported it in this manner: "At the tournament this morning the St. Louis Reds defeated the Cass club of Detroit 11 to 0. Not a man reached first base."

MAJOR LEAGUE NO HIT PITCHERS

Date.	Pitcher	Winning Club.
May 29, 1875.....	*Mann.....	Princeton
July 28, 1875.....	Borden.....	Philadelphia
Aug. 4, 1875.....	Devlin.....	Chicago
July 15, 1876.....	Bradley.....	St. Louis
June 12, 1880.....	Richmond.....	Worcester
" 17, 1880.....	Ward.....	Providence
Aug. 19, 1880.....	Corcoran.....	Chicago
" 20, 1880.....	Galvin.....	Buffalo
Sept. 11, 1882.....	Mullane.....	Louisville
" 19, 1882.....	Hecker.....	Louisville
" 20, 1882.....	Corcoran.....	Chicago
Oct. 10, 1882.....	Driscoll.....	Allegheny
June 25, 1883.....	Radbourne.....	Providence
Sept. 13, 1883.....	Daily.....	Cleveland
May 6, 1884.....	McKeon.....	Indianapolis
" 24, 1884.....	Atkisson.....	Athletics
" 29, 1884.....	Morris.....	Columbus
June 13, 1884.....	Mountain.....	Columbus
July 27, 1884.....	Corcoran.....	Chicago
Aug. 4, 1884.....	Galvin.....	Buffalo
" 26, 1884.....	Burns.....	Cincinnati
Oct. 4, 1884.....	Kimber.....	Brooklyn
July 27, 1885.....	Clarkson.....	Chicago
Aug. 29, 1885.....	Ferguson.....	Philadelphia
May 1, 1886.....	Atkisson.....	Athletics
July 24, 1886.....	Terry.....	Brooklyn
Oct. 6, 1886.....	Kilroy.....	Baltimore
May 27, 1888.....	Terry.....	Brooklyn
June 6, 1888.....	Porter.....	Kansas City
" 26, 1888.....	Seward.....	Athletics
July 31, 1888.....	Weyhing.....	Athletics
June 21, 1890.....	King.....	Chicago
Sept. 15, 1890.....	Titcomb.....	Rochester
June 22, 1891.....	Lovett.....	Brooklyn
July 31, 1891.....	Rusie.....	New York
Oct. 4, 1891.....	Breitenstein.....	St. Louis
Aug. 6, 1892.....	Stivetts.....	Boston
" 22, 1892.....	Sanders.....	Louisville

Oct. 15, 1892.....	Jones.....	Cincinnati
Aug. 16, 1893.....	Hawke.....	Baltimore
Sept. 18, 1897.....	Cy. Young.....	Cleveland
April 22, 1898.....	Breitenstein.....	Cincinnati
" 8, 1898.....	Hughes.....	Baltimore
July 8, 1898.....	Thornton.....	Chicago
Aug. 21, 1898.....	Thornton.....	Chicago
May 28, 1899.....	Phillippe.....	Louisville
" 8, 1899.....	Gray.....	Buffalo
June 9, 1899.....	Newton.....	Indianapolis
Aug. 7, 1899.....	Willis.....	Boston
July 12, 1901.....	Hahn.....	Cincinnati
" 15, 1901.....	Matthewson.....	New York
Sept. 20, 1902.....	Callahan.....	Chicago
Sept. 18, 1903.....	Fraser.....	Philadelphia
May 5, 1904.....	Cy. Young.....	Boston
Aug. 17, 1904.....	Tannehill.....	Boston
June 13, 1905.....	Matthewson.....	New York
July 22, 1905.....	Henley.....	Philadelphia
Sept. 27, 1905.....	Dineen.....	Boston
Sept. 6, 1905.....	Smith.....	Chicago
May 3, 1906.....	Lush.....	Philadelphia
July 20, 1906.....	Eason.....	Brooklyn
May 8, 1907.....	Pfeffer.....	Boston
Sept. 20, 1907.....	Maddox.....	Pittsburg
June 30, 1908.....	Cy. Young.....	Boston
July 4, 1908.....	Wiltse.....	New York
Sept. 5, 1908.....	Rucker.....	Brooklyn
" 18, 1908.....	Rhoades.....	Cleveland
" 20, 1908.....	Smith.....	Chicago
Oct. 2, 1908.....	Joss.....	Cleveland
Apr. 20, 1910.....	Joss.....	Cleveland
May 12, 1910.....	Bender.....	Philadelphia
July 29, 1911.....	Wood.....	Boston
Aug. 27, 1911.....	Walsh.....	Chicago

* College game. First no hit contest in the history of base ball.

In the above table the club to which the no hit pitcher was attached is given as the winner. This holds good in all cases except that of the Chicago Brotherhood team, King losing on account of errors.

SOME MINOR LEAGUE BATTING STARS

Player.	Per ct.	Player.	Per ct.
Huelsman.....	.411	Welch.....	.362
Smith.....	.402	Cockill.....	.360
White.....	.393	Connolly.....	.355
Miller.....	.383	Delehanty.....	.355
Connors.....	.377	Comstock.....	.354
Fournier.....	.377	Cannell.....	.354
Meloan.....	.376	Jackson.....	.354
Coyle.....	.376	Muller.....	.353
Blakesley.....	.370	Mayer.....	.352
Barrows.....	.370	Bues.....	.352
Murphy.....	.366	Flanagan.....	.352
Beckley.....	.365	Speaker.....	.350
Wilson.....	.365	Fluharty.....	.350
Cravath.....	.363	Mills.....	.348

MINOR LEAGUE NO HIT PITCHERS

Following will be found a list of the no hit pitchers of the various college and minor league teams. In many instances the record shows more than one game of this kind to the credit of the individual in question, notably the case of Justus, who pitched four such contests in one season. Several went into extra innings. There will be noticed in the list the names of former major league pitchers, showing that their old-time skill had not entirely deserted them and that they were still holding their own in their new field of labor.

A

ABELES
ABERCROMBIE
ABSTEIN
AHLSTROM

ALBERTS
ALLEN
APPLEGATE
ARCHER

ASHER
ASHTON
AUTEN

B

BAILEY
BAKER
BANNISTER
BARBER
BARRY
BARTHOLD
BATTIN
BAUMGARDNER
BAUSWINE
BAYLESS
BECK

BEDIENT
BEER
BELTZ
BEMIS
BITTROLFF
BLUM
BOEHLER
BOOTHBY
BRANDON
BRAZELLE
BREITENSTEIN

BRENNAN
BRAMBLE
BRINKER
BROOKS
BROWN
BROWNING
BUCHANAN
BUCK
BURNHAM
BUTLER
BYRD

C

CALBERT
CALLAHAN
CAMNITZ
CAMPBELL
CARMICHAEL
CASSIDY
CATES
CHAMBERS

CHENAULT
CHELETTE
CHRISTIAN
CHRISTMAN
CLARK
COLLINS
CLYDE
COLEMAN

COMSTOCK
CONGDON
CONNOLLY
CORBETT
COVALESKI
CRONIN
CURTIS

D

DAHLGREN
DALE
DALY
DANIELS

DANIHY
DARRAH
DEMAREE
DEARDOFF

DICKINSON
DOANE
DUGGAN
DUNBAR

E

EATON
EBERLY
EDELBAUM

EIS
ELLIS
ERICKSON

ESSELBURN
EVANS
EUUL

F

FABER
FAY
FARLEY
FARTHING
FISHER
FITZWATER
FLATER

FLETCHER
FOSTER
FOULK
FOXEN
FRAHM
FRIEL
FRIEND

FROST
FREEMAN
FULLENWEIDER
FULLER
FULLWEIDER

G

GALBRAITH
GALVIN
GASKILL
GASPAR
GAULT

GEORGE
GIBSON
GILBERT
GODDARD
GRANLEY

GREGG
GROOM
GROTHE
GROUCH
GROVER

H

HAGERMAN
HALLA
HALLMAN
HANNIFAN
HARMON
HAYDEN

HAYES
HENKLE
HILDEBRAND
HILL
HINRICKSON
HOLMES

HOUSER
HOWARD
HUMES
HUMPHRIES
HURLEY

I

IRVIN

J

JACKSON
JENKINS

JONES
JOHNSON

JUSTUS

K

KANE
KEADY
KEELEY
KEEVER

KENT
KILLILAY
KINSELLA
KLAWITTER

KOESTNER
KRAMER
KROH

L

LAMLIN
LANG
LATTIMORE
LAUDERMILK
LEE

LEROY
LEWIS
LIEBHARDT
LISTERN
LIVELY

LONG
LOOS
LUCAS
LUYSTER
LYNCH

M

MADDEN
MAKEPEACE
MANGER
MARONEY
MARQUARD
MAYER
MAYBERRY
MEANS
MILLER
MINCH

MITCHELL
MOFFITT
MORAN
MORIARITY
MORK
MORRISSEY
MULLER
McCAMMANT
McCARTHY
McCLINTOCK

McCLOSKEY
McCONNELL
McCORRY
McFARLAND
McGREW
McILVEEN
McLEAN
McQUILLIN
McSUDY

N

NEWMYER
NIEHAUS
NICHOL

NICHOLSON
NORTHROP
NOPS

NOYES

O		
O'BRIEN	OTEY	O'TOOLE
OLMSTED	OTIS	OWENS
P		
PACKARD	PATRICK	PHILLIPS
PADDEN	PATTISON	PLANK
PADDOCK	PEARS	POTTER
PAIGE	PEITZ	PRINCE
PARKER	PENNYBAKER	PRUITT
PARKS	PFEFFER	
Q		
QUINN		
R		
RAGAN	RELAY	ROBERTS
RASMUSSEN	RENFER	ROBERTSON
RAY	RICHMOND	ROBINSON
RAYMOND	RILEY	RUSH
REIGER	RIXEY	
S		
SALVE	SKILLIN	STOEHR
SCHNELBERG	SLATER	STOVALL
SCHANTZE	SLINE	STOWERS
SCHARDT	SMITH	STREMMELL
SCHULZ	SORRELL	SULLIVAN
SCHUMAN	SPEER	SUTER
SEDGWICK	STANLEY	SWANN
SINDELAR	STEIGER	SWANSON
SITTON	STEPHENS	SYFERT
SKEELS	STERLING	
T		
TAFF	TEVIS	TOUCHSTONE
TAYLOR	THEISEN	TRETTER
TONY	THOMPSON	
TESSEREAU	TOMPKINS	
U		
UPP		
V		
VALLANDINGHAM	VAN DYKE	VAUGHN
W		
WAGNER	WEBB	WIZOTZKY
WAHRMAN	WEHRELL	WOLFGANG
WALLER	WEST	WOOD
WALLS	WHITE	WOODBURN
WALTERS	WIGGS	WORMWOOD
WARD	WILLIAMS	WRIGHT
WARHOP	WILLIS	
WATT	WILSON	
Y		
YOUNG		
Z		
ZIEGLER	ZMICH	

MINOR LEAGUE STRIKE-OUT PITCHERS

Following is a list of pitchers of the various minor leagues who have struck out ten or more batters in a game of nine innings. This list—as well as that of the minor league no hit pitchers—was prepared especially for this volume:

TWENTY-ONE		
*CONZLEMAN	*GILLINS	*LYNCH
TWENTY		
MITCHELL	MORAN	
NINETEEN		
BROWN	JACOBSON	
EIGHTEEN		
BAKER	KLEPFNER	SMITH
DAVIS	O'BRIEN	
HALL	O'TOOLE	
SEVENTEEN		
BERGER	MASON	WAGNER
KALER	VAUGHN	
SIXTEEN		
GREGG	ABELES	
FIFTEEN		
BAUMGARDNER	LONG	SCHULZ
BRANDON	NEUMYER	WIGGS
FOURTEEN		
BAILEY	GILROY	SCHLITZER
BAXTER	HOLMES	SWENDELL
CHECH	LAUDERMILK	THOMPSON
FISHER	PAIGE	WEIMER
GEIST	SIMPSON	WORMWOOD
THIRTEEN		
ATKINS	DAUSS	STROUD
BAKER	FABER	VEASY
BUCK	FINLAYSON	WALLER
BURKE	GASKILL	WILDER
CASHION	KINSELLA	
CAMNITZ	PINKNEY	
TWELVE		
BENTON	GARVIN	OWENS
BILLS	GURNEY	PARKER
COOK	HENLEY	PIERCE
CORCORAN	HILDEBRAND	ROBINSON
CORNS	HOLLENBECK	RUSSELL
CRUTCHEY	JENKINS	SCHETTLER
DOUGHERTY	KNAPP	SINDELAR
DROHAN	KNITZER	WALKER
DYGERT	MILLER	WOOD
FARLEY	MILLIGAN	ZEIGLER
FREEMAN	MOORE	
ELEVEN		
BOICE	HOPE	RAGAN
CRAIG	HOVLICK	REISIGL
FOX	LAKAFF	ROBERTAILLE

GOODWIN
HAFFORD
HARDIN
HARDY
HICKEY
HIXON

LAKE
LESSARD
LOTZ
MALLORY
MERCER
NEWTON

PERDUE
STANLEY
STEELE
SUTER
TESSEREAU
WILTSE

TEN

ASHLEY
BRINKER
BUSHELMAN
CATHERS
CAVETT
CHALMERS
CHENEY
CLARKE
CLUNN
DALE
DENT
DEMARRES
GILBERT

GOUGH
GRAY
GRIFFITH
HAGERMAN
HOCH
HUGHES
HUMPHRIES
JANIGAN
LAFITTE
MANSKE
McCLOSKEY
McCONNELL
MUELLER

NELSON
NEUSCHAFER
PEASTER
POPE
SLINE
SWANSON
WALKER
WALSH
WICKER
WORKS
YOUNG
ZACKERT

* College record.

BASE STEALING BY MINORS

Name.	No.
Zimmerman	105
Austin	97
Sheffield	94
Egan	93
Thebo	90
Craven	87
Ohland	84
Raftery	80
Reilly	80
Ohring	79
Mitchell	79
Turpin	75
Morse	75
Jenkins	75

Name.	No.
Ling	74
Ellis	73
Kane	73
Brier	69
Watson	68
Rowan	68
Long	65
Vandergraft	64
Miller	64
Rodgers	63
McMurray	60
Fox	58
Meyer	57
Bell	56

MINOR LEAGUE HOME RUN BATTERS

Name.	No.
Roth	36
Bodie	30
Cravath	29
Bues	27
Tate	23
Metz	22
Thomas	22
Harms	21
Jordan	20
Kraft	19
Brashear	18
LeJeune	18
Dolan	18
Freeman	18
Hopkins	18

Name.	No.
Huelsman	17
Phyle	16
Servatius	16
Porkorney	16
Shaw	16
Durham	15
Claire	14
Beall	14
Renard	14
Ferris	14
Hyatt	14
Bills	11
Hanford	11
Gandill	11
Williams	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD GAME

The Chicago and Cincinnati teams played a twenty-inning tie game at Cincinnati on July 30, 1892. The score was 7 runs each. This, with the twenty-inning game played on Aug. 24, 1905, between Chicago and Philadelphia, is the National League record. Score of Cincinnati-Chicago game:

CHICAGO	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Wilmot, lf.....	0	0	9	0	0
Dahlen, 3b.....	1	1	5	9	1
Schriver, c.....	1	1	5	3	1
Anson, 1b.....	2	4	23	1	1
Dungan, rf.....	0	3	3	0	0
Canavan, 2b.....	1	0	6	7	0
Cooney, ss.....	1	2	7	6	0
Gumbert, p.....	1	2	0	6	0
Luby, cf.....	0	1	2	0	1
Totals.....	7	14	60	32	4

CINCINNATI	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
McPhee, 2b.....	1	2	4	7	2
Latham, 3b.....	0	1	1	5	1
O'Neill, lf.....	0	1	4	1	1
Holliday, rf.....	1	0	4	0	0
Browning, cf.....	0	2	4	1	0
Comiskey, 1b.....	2	1	27	2	0
Smith, ss.....	1	2	7	7	1
Vaughn, c.....	0	1	8	2	0
Mullane, p.....	2	2	1	6	1
Totals.....	7	12	60	31	6

SCORE BY INNINGS

Chicago .0 3 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7
 Cincinnati .0 4 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—7

SUMMARY

Two base hits—Mullane, Dungan, Gumbert and O'Neill.

Three base hits—Dahlen, Dungan.

Stolen bases—McPhee, Comiskey, Wilmot, Canavan.

Double plays—Smith-McPhee-Comiskey; Mullane-McPhee-Comiskey.

Bases on balls—Mullane, 3; Gumbert, 3.

Struck out—Mullane, 5; Gumbert, 4.

Umpire—Gaffney.

.400 BATTERS OF ALL MAJOR LEAGUES

Below will be found a complete list of players who have batted .400 or over in all major leagues:

PLAYER	1871	1872	1873	1876	1879	1884	1887	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1899	1901	1911	T'L.
L. Meyerle.....	.403															1
Koss Barnes.....		.404	.453	.403												3
George Wright.....		.422	.401													1
James White.....																1
A. C. Anson.....					.407		.421									2
E. Stovey.....						.404	.402									2
Dan. Brothers.....						.420	.419									1
Fred Dunlap.....						.408										1
T. J. Esterbrook.....																1
Peter Browning.....							.471									1
E. A. Burch.....							.400									1
T. F. Burns.....							.401									1
Robert Carruthers.....							.459									1
C. J. Ferguson.....							.412									1
Denny Lyons.....							.469									1
J. E. O'Neill.....							.492									1
David Orr.....							.403									1
Paul Radford.....							.404									1
W. H. Robinson.....							.426									1
Samuel Thompson.....							.406		.403							2
D. Mack.....							.410									1
J. Stenzel.....								.409								1
G. A. Turner.....									.423							1
Edward Delehanty.....									.400							2
Hueh Duffy.....									.438							1
J. Burkett.....										.423	.410					3
Fred Clarke.....												.406	.402			1
William Keeler.....												.432				1
N. Lajoie.....														.422		1
Tyrus Cobb.....															.420	1
Joseph Jackson.....															.408	1
Total for year.....	1	1	3	1	1	3	15	1	4	1	1	2	2	1	2	39

In 1887 bases on balls were counted as base hits.

RECORDS AND RECORD HOLDERS

Below will be found the more important records in the history of the national game:

ATTENDANCE

Largest, at New York, Oct. 14, 1911, World's Series, 38,281.

AVERAGES

Highest pitching, games won, A. G. Spalding, 1875, .899.

Highest batting, J. E. O'Neill, 1887, .492.

Highest catching, Sugden, 1904, .990; O'Connor, 1906, .990; Bowerman, 1907, .990.

First basemen, 1910, F. L. Chance, .996.

Second basemen, 1905, N. Lajoie, .991.

Third basemen, 1911, T. Turner, .970.

Shortstop, 1910, T. Turner, .973.

Left fielder, 1906, P. Dougherty, .987; 1907, Fred Clarke, .987.

Center fielder, 1904, Harry Bay, .990.

Right fielder, 1908, Frank Schulte, .992.

BASE RUNNING

Largest number of stolen bases, Harry Stovey, 156, in 1888.

Circling the bases, Lobert, Oct. 12, 1910, 13 4-5 seconds.

Bunt and run to first, Thoney, Sept. 11, 1907, 3 1-5 seconds; Shaw, Oct. 4, 1908, 3 1-5 seconds; Austin, Sept. 30, 1911, 3 1-5 seconds.

BATTING

Greatest number of base hits, Cobb, 248, 1911.

Greatest number of home runs in a season: Major League, Freeman, 25, 1889. Minor League, Roth, 36, 1901.

Single game batting record: Beaumont, July 22, 1899, six hits in six times at bat; Ed. Delehanty, July 13, 1896, four home runs and a single in five times at bat; Danny Murphy, July, 1902, six hits in six times at bat; Hans Wagner, Aug. 22, 1910, seven hits in seven times at bat, double header; Lajoie, Oct. 9, 1910, eight hits in eight times at bat, double header. Minor League: Bottenus, 1895, four home runs and a double in five times at bat; Walsh, 1911, seven hits in seven times at bat; Lyon, seven hits in seven times at bat.

Consecutive batting, Cobb, 1911, hit safely in forty straight games.

Club batting, Corsicana, Texas, 1902, 10 two base hits, 12 three base hits, 19 home runs.

Fungo hitting, Ed. Walsh, Sept. 30, 1911, 419 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

GAMES

Longest game on record, Brooklyn Athletic Club vs. East End All Stars, Cleveland, July 4, 1907, thirty innings.

Longest professional game, Decatur vs. Bloomington, May 31, 1909, twenty-six innings.

Longest major league games: American League, Athletics vs. Boston, Sept. 1, 1906, twenty-four innings. National League, Chicago vs. Cincinnati, July 30, 1892, tie, twenty innings; Chicago vs. Philadelphia, Aug. 24, 1905, twenty innings.

Longest college game, Wesleyan vs. Trinity of Hartford, June 6, 1907, nineteen innings.

Shortest game, 32 minutes, Sept. 17, 1910, Atlanta vs. Mobile.

Greatest number consecutive club victories, Providence, 1884, twenty; White Sox, 1906, nineteen. Minor league, Corsicana, 1902, twenty-eight.

Greatest number games won in championship season, Chicago National League team, 1906, 116.

First 1 to 0 game, Chicago vs. St. Louis, May 12, 1875.

PITCHING

Greatest number of games pitched in a season, Radbourne, 1884, 72; Clarkson, 1889, 72.

Season's strike-out record, Major League: Waddell, 1904, 343. Minor League: Gregg, 1911, 367.

Strike-outs, nine inning game: Major League, Charles Sweeney, 1884, nineteen; American Association, Tom Ramsey, 1887, seventeen; American League, Glade, 1904, sixteen; Waddell, 1908, sixteen. Minor League, Mitchell, 1909, twenty. College, Lynch, 1903, twenty-one; Conzleman, 1911, twenty-one; Gillens, 1911, twenty-one.

Fewest balls pitched in game: Major League, Sanders, 1891, sixty-eight. Minor League, Delhi, 1911, seventy-five.

THROWING

Long distance, Sheldon LeJeune, 1910, 426 feet 9½ inches.

UNASSISTED TRIPLE PLAYS

Paul Hines, 1878. This is disputed by some authorities.

Harry O'Hagan, 1902.

Larry Schlafly, 1904.

Simeon Murch, 1906.

Neal Ball, 1909.

Walter Carlisle, 1911.

Harry Calvert, 1911.

MINOR LEAGUE HIGH AVERAGE PITCHERS

The following table gives the high percentage pitchers of the minor leagues for a number of years. Some of the players named are now major leaguers:

Name.	Games.	Per ct.
Quinn.....	14	1.000
Wolters.....	27	.926
Doane.....	13	.923
Steiger.....	13	.923
Fisher.....	13	.923
Gaspar.....	36	.889
Mayer.....	20	.880
Young.....	33	.879
Henderson.....	40	.875
Nolley.....	24	.864
Friel.....	14	.857
Dellar.....	29	.856
Morton.....	20	.850
McCormick.....	20	.850
Parker.....	26	.846
McFarland.....	26	.846
Murphy.....	32	.843
VanDyke.....	24	.833
Warhop.....	36	.833
Hofer.....	20	.818
Sallee.....	32	.818
Phelps.....	22	.818
Krause.....	21	.816
Chalmers.....	31	.816

AN EARLY PERIOD TRIPLE PLAY

Following is the score of a game played at Clinton, Iowa, on July 6, 1877, between the Actives of that city and the Fairbanks team of Chicago in which a triple play and thirteen strike-outs were recorded:

FAIRBANKS	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Brown, lf.....	3	5	1	0	0
Forrest, c.....	1	3	15	2	3
Furlong, 2b.....	2	2	1	0	0
Burke, ss.....	2	2	0	2	1
Bachil, p.....	0	2	2	14	1
Bodely, 3b.....	1	3	0	1	0
Gilllin, 1b.....	0	2	7	6	0
Dunning, lf.....	0	1	0	0	0
Seemers, cf.....	1	1	1	0	0
Totals.....	10	21	27	25	5

ACTIVES	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Waterman, 1b.....	0	0	16	0	2
Farrell, 2b.....	0	2	3	3	2
Taylor, p.....	0	0	1	7	1
Webber, rf.....	0	0	1	0	1
Crosby, 3b.....	0	0	1	4	2
Zimmerman, c.....	0	1	5	3	3
Bowman, cf.....	0	1	0	0	0
Senn, lf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Munroe, ss.....	0	0	0	4	1
Total.....	0	4	27	21	12

SUMMARY

Two base hit—Bodely.

Struck out—By Bachil, 13; by Taylor, 6.

Bases on balls—Off Bachil, 1; off Taylor, 1.

Triple play—Taylor, Farrell and Waterman.

Left on bases—Fairbanks, 6; Actives, 3.

Umpire—Tate.

Taylor, of the Actives, was one of the first of the early curve pitchers and a good one when in condition. The Fairbanks were a semi-pro team of Chicago and had quite a reputation throughout neighboring cities of Illinois and adjoining states.

PENNANT RACES OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

The table which follows shows the standing of the different teams of the American League for each year since its organization in 1900. Twelve pennant races have been decided in that time. Chicago placed three victories to her credit, Philadelphia won four, Detroit took three and the Boston team two:

YEARS.												
	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
Pennants won....	3	3	2	4	2	3	3	2	2	2	4	3
CHICAGO	607	610	552	438	578	605	616	570	579	513	444	509
INDIANAPOLIS	526	526	493	439	388	572	350	467	522	459	581	511
KANSAS CITY	493	439	388	572	350	467	522	459	581	511	544	574
BUFFALO	439	388	572	350	467	522	459	581	511	544	574	537
MINNEAPOLIS	388	572	350	467	522	459	581	511	544	574	537	609
MILWAUKEE	572	350	467	522	459	581	511	544	574	537	609	500
CLEVELAND	467	522	459	581	511	544	574	537	609	500	500	500
DETROIT	522	459	581	511	544	574	537	609	500	500	500	500
WASHINGTON	459	581	511	544	574	537	609	500	500	500	500	500
BOSTON	581	511	544	574	537	609	500	500	500	500	500	500
BALTIMORE	511	544	574	537	609	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
PHILADELPHIA	544	574	537	609	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
ST. LOUIS	574	537	609	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
NEW YORK	537	609	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500

Black figures indicate pennant winners for the year noted.

PENNANT RACES PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION

YEARS	BOSTON	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	BROOKLYN	ATHLETICS	CINCINNATI	ST. LOUIS	PITTSBURG	CLEVELAND	WASHINGTON	LOUISVILLE	BALTIMORE	PROVIDENCE
1871	.687	.452	.640	....	759	....	....	....	.345	.333	....	....	....
1872	830	.629	....	.228	.681	....	....	....	.285	.222	....	.641	....
1873	729	.547	....	.314	.549	....	....	....	....	.207	....	.600	....
1874	717	.646	.465	.411	.589	....	....	....	....	....	....	.191	....
1875	899	.433	.449	.045	.726	....	.573	....	....	.154	....	....	....
1876*	.557	.375	788	....	.237	.138	.703	....	....	....	.455	....	....
1877	646	....	.375	....	....	....	.396	....	....	....	.571	....	....
1878	683	....	.500	....	....	.617	....	....	....	....	....	....	.550
1879	.628	....	.579	....	....	.514	....	....	.312	....	....	....	702
1880	.474	....	798	....	....	.262	....	....	.559	....	....	....	.619
1881	.457	....	667	....	....	....	....	....	.429	....	....	....	.559
1882	.536	....	655	....	....	....	....	....	.512	....	....	....	.619
1883	643	.479	.602	....	.173	....	....	....	.567	....	....	....	.592
1884	.658	.554	.554	....	.348	....	....	....	.312	....	....	....	750
1885	.410	.758	770	....	.509	....	.333	....	....	....	....	....	.481
1886	.478	.630	726	....	.622	....	.353	....	....	.233	....	....	....
1887	.504	.553	.587	....	.610	....	....	.444	....	.377	....	....	....
1888	.522	641	.571	....	.531	....	....	.492	....	.358	....	....	....
1889	.648	659	.508	....	.496	....	....	.462	.450	.331	....	....	....
1890	.571	.481	.610	667	.595	.586	....	.168	.333	....	....	....	....
1891	630	.538	.607	.445	.496	.409	....	.407	.468	....	....	....	....
1892	680	.470	.479	.617	.569	.547	.373	.516	.624	.384	.414	.313	....
1893	667	.515	.445	.508	.558	.508	.432	.628	.570	.310	.400	.462	....
1894	.629	.667	.432	.534	.559	.419	.424	.500	.527	.341	.277	695	....
1895	.542	.504	.554	.542	.595	.508	.298	.538	.646	.336	.267	669	....
1896	.565	.489	.555	.443	.477	.606	.308	.512	.625	.443	.290	698	....
1897	705	.634	.447	.462	.417	.576	.229	.454	.527	.462	.400	.692	....
1898	685	.513	.567	.372	.523	.601	.260	.486	.544	.336	.464	.644	....
1899	.625	.400	.507	682	.618	.553	.556	.510	.129	.355	.493	.581	....
1900	.478	.435	.474	603	.543	.445	.474	.578	....	....	....	....	....
1901	.500	.380	.381	.581	.593	.374	.543	647	....	....	....	....	....
1902	.533	.353	.497	.543	.409	.500	.418	741	....	....	....	....	....
1903	.420	.604	.594	.515	.363	.532	.314	650	....	....	....	....	....
1904	.359	693	.608	.366	.342	.576	.487	.569	....	....	....	....	....
1905	.331	686	.601	.316	.546	.516	.377	.627	....	....	....	....	....
1906	.225	.632	765	.434	.464	.424	.347	.608	....	....	....	....	....
1907	.392	.536	704	.439	.566	.431	.340	.591	....	....	....	....	....
1908	.409	.636	643	.344	.539	.474	.318	.636	....	....	....	....	....
1909	.294	.601	.680	.359	.484	.504	.355	724	....	....	....	....	....
1910	.346	.591	676	.416	.510	.487	.412	.562	....	....	....	....	....
1911	.291	647	.597	.427	.520	.458	.503	.552	....	....	....	....	....
Pn'ts won	12	5	10	3	1	....	....	4	....	....	....	3	2
Years...	41	35	39	26	35	26	25	25	19	16	10	11	8

* National League opens. Not in table: 1872, Eckfords, Brooklyn, .103;

[illegible]

Nationals, .000; 1875, Centennials, .133; Red Stockings, St. Louis, .222.

CASEY AT THE BAT

"Casey at the Bat," the base ball classic, is presented here as one of the important outcroppings of the national game. It made its appearance about 1888 and was popularized by DeWolf Hopper. It has many claimants as to authorship, but this honor is generally given to Phineas Thayer. The poem follows:

There was ease in Casey's manner as he stepped into his place;
There was pride in Casey's bearing, and a smile on Casey's face.
And when, responding to the cheers, he lightly doffed his hat,
No stranger in the crowd could doubt 'twas Casey at the bat.

Ten thousand eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt,
Five thousand tongues applauded when he wiped them on his shirt.
Then while the New York pitcher ground the ball into his hip,
Defiance gleamed in Casey's eye, a sneer curled Casey's lip.

And now the leather-covered sphere came hurtling through the air,
And Casey stood a-watching it in haughty grandeur there.
Close by the sturdy batsman the ball unheeded sped—
"That ain't my style," said Casey. "Strike one," the umpire said.

From the benches, black with people, there went up a muffled roar,
Like the beating of storm waves on a stern and distant shore.
"Kill him! Kill the umpire!" shouted some one in the stand,
And it's likely they'd have killed him had not Casey raised his hand.

With a smile of Christian charity great Casey's visage shone;
He stilled the rising tumult, he bade the game go on;
He signaled to Sir Timothy, once more the spheroid flew;
But Casey still ignored it, and the umpire said, "Strike two."

"Fraud!" cried the maddened thousands, and echo answered "Fraud!"
But one scornful look from Casey and the audience was awed.
They saw his face grow stern and cold, they saw his muscles strain,
And they knew that Casey wouldn't let that ball go by again.

The sneer is gone from Casey's lip, his teeth are clinched in hate;
He pounds with cruel violence his bat upon the plate.
And now the pitcher holds the ball, and now he lets it go,
And now the air is shattered by the force of Casey's blow.

Oh, somewhere in this favored land the sun is shining bright;
The band is playing somewhere, and somewhere hearts are light;
And somewhere men are laughing, and somewhere children shout,
But there is no joy in Bungtown—mighty Casey has struck out.

REACH'S ALL-AMERICANS CROSS THE PACIFIC

On Nov. 3, 1908, Reach's All-American team left San Francisco for a tour of Japan, China and the Philippine and the Hawaiian islands. The team was composed of the following players: Delehanty, Flaherty, Burns, Bliss, Graney, Heitmuller, Williams, Danzig, Hildebrand, Devereaux, Curtis and McArdle. Mike Fisher was in charge. Forty games were played on the trip, of which number the Americans won thirty-seven. The tourists returned to the United States Feb. 15, 1909.

TRIPS TO CUBA

Three American teams visited Cuba in the fall of 1911.

The New Britain team of the Connecticut League won only four of fourteen games played on the island.

The Philadelphia National League players won five of nine games played.

The New York National Leaguers were more fortunate. They played twelve games and won nine.

SUPPLEMENT

DETROIT PLAYERS STRIKE

SUSPENSION OF COBB RESULTS IN ACTION THAT CAUSES A SENSATION

The Detroit team went on strike May 18, 1912, and declined to play the game scheduled for that date at Philadelphia because President Johnson refused to reinstate Ty. Cobb, who had been suspended for assaulting a grandstand spectator for making insulting remarks. Jennings saved the Detroit management a \$5,000 fine by putting a make-shift nine in the field. Philadelphia won, 24 to 2. A meeting of the American League was held to consider the trouble, but before anything was done the players returned to their work, still maintaining, however, the justness of their cause. Later, a fine of \$100 was assessed against them and \$50 against Cobb. It was stated that Mr. Navin had previously agreed to pay any fines which might be imposed.

DEATH OF HIRAM H. WALDO

Hiram H. Waldo, known as the "father of base ball in the west," died at his home in Rockford, Ill., April 26, 1912, aged 84 years. Mr. Waldo was at the head of the old Forest City team and much of the success of that organization, which had Spalding and Anson on its roster, was due to

his efforts. Mr. Waldo had lived in Rockford over sixty years.

UNITED STATES LEAGUE IN FIELD

The United States League opened its season May 1, 1912, with clubs at New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Washington, Richmond and Reading. Later the circuit was reduced to six cities. President Wittman filed a petition in bankruptcy in June, as a means of protection to his creditors, it was stated.

HOFMAN AND COLE TRADED

In June, 1912, Arthur Hofman and "King" Cole of the Chicago National League team were traded to Pittsburgh for Leifield and Leach. Hofman was one of the Cub stars and Cole the pitching sensation of 1910. The news of the transaction caused a stir in base ball circles.

Shortly after this transfer Barney Pelty of the St. Louis team was turned over to Washington.

PRESENTS FOR MCALEER, MCROY AND STAHL

Upon the occasion of the visit of the Red Sox to Chicago in June, 1912, chests of silver were presented to McAleer and Stahl and a gold watch to McRoy. Large crowds were in attendance.

WASHINGTON WINS SEVENTEEN GAMES

The Washington team startled the base ball world early in the season of 1912 by winning seventeen straight games. The victorious march of the Senators was checked by the Athletics. The record:

May 30—	Washington, 5;	Boston, 0.
June 1—	" 8;	St. Louis, 3.
June 2—	" 6;	" 3.
June 3—	" 13;	" 4.
June 4—	" 3;	" 2.
June 5—	" 8;	Chicago, 4.
June 6—	" 9;	" 1.
June 7—	" 4;	" 2.
June 8—	" 7;	" 1.
June 9—	" 4;	Detroit, 3.
June 10—	" 7;	" 3.
June 11—	" 3;	" 2.
June 12—	" 5;	" 1.
June 13—	" 6;	Clevel'nd, 2.
June 14—	" 13;	" 8.
June 15—	" 6;	" 5.
June 18—	" 5;	Athletics, 4.

MARQUARD MAKING REMARKABLE RECORD

Another feature of the 1912 season was the work of Marquard, pitcher for the New York National League team, who won seventeen games up to the time this portion of this book went to press. The record follows:

April 11—	New York,	18;	Brooklyn,	3.
April 16—	"	8;	Boston,	2.
April 24—	"	11;	Philadel.,	4.
May 1—	"	11;	"	4.
May 7—	"	6;	St. Louis,	2.
May 12—	"	10;	Chicago,	3.
May 16—	"	4;	Pittsburg,	1.
May 20—	"	3;	Cincinnati,	0.
May 24—	"	6;	Brooklyn,	3.
May 30—	"	7;	Philadel.,	1.
June 3—	"	8;	St. Louis,	3.
June 8—	"	6;	Cincinnati,	2.
June 12—	"	3;	Chicago,	2.
June 17—	"	5;	Pittsburg,	4.
June 19—	"	6;	Boston,	5.
June 21—	"	5;	"	2.
June 25—	"	2;	Philadel.,	1.

 ERRATA

On pages 41 and 44, read "Bond headed the pitchers," instead of Larkin and Ward.

On page 141 date of assembling of peace conference should be 1903 instead of 1902.

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